





## Shipping—Steamers.

## HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

|               |            |                        |
|---------------|------------|------------------------|
| S.S. "HONAM," | 2,351 tons | Captain H. D. Jones.   |
| "POWAN,"      | 2,338 "    | G. F. Morrison, R.N.R. |
| "FATSHAN,"    | 2,260 "    | R. D. Thomas.          |
| "HANKOW,"     | 3,073 "    | C. V. Lloyd.           |
| "KINSHAN,"    | 1,995 "    | J. J. Lonsdale.        |

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8.30 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 9 P.M. and 10.30 P.M. (Saturday excepted).  
Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8.30 A.M., 3 P.M. and 6 P.M. (Sunday excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

## SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,993 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days about 2 P.M. (See special Summer Time-table). Departures on Sundays at Noon.  
Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 A.M.

## CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,19 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.

This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 8 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7.30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.  
THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

## CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,88 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.

S.S. "NANNING," 1,569 tons, Captain G. Butchart.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M. calling at Yunkai, Mahning, Kumchuk, Kau-Kong, Samshui, Howlik, Shui-Hing, Luk-Po, Luk-To, Lo-Ting-Hau, Tak-Hing, Doshing and Fong-Chuen. Departures from Wuchow for Canton calling at the above ports every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8.30 A.M.

FARES:—Canton to Wuchow.....Single \$15.00. Return \$25.00.  
Canton to Tak Hing.....Single \$12.50. Return \$21.00.  
Canton to Samshui.....Single \$7.50.

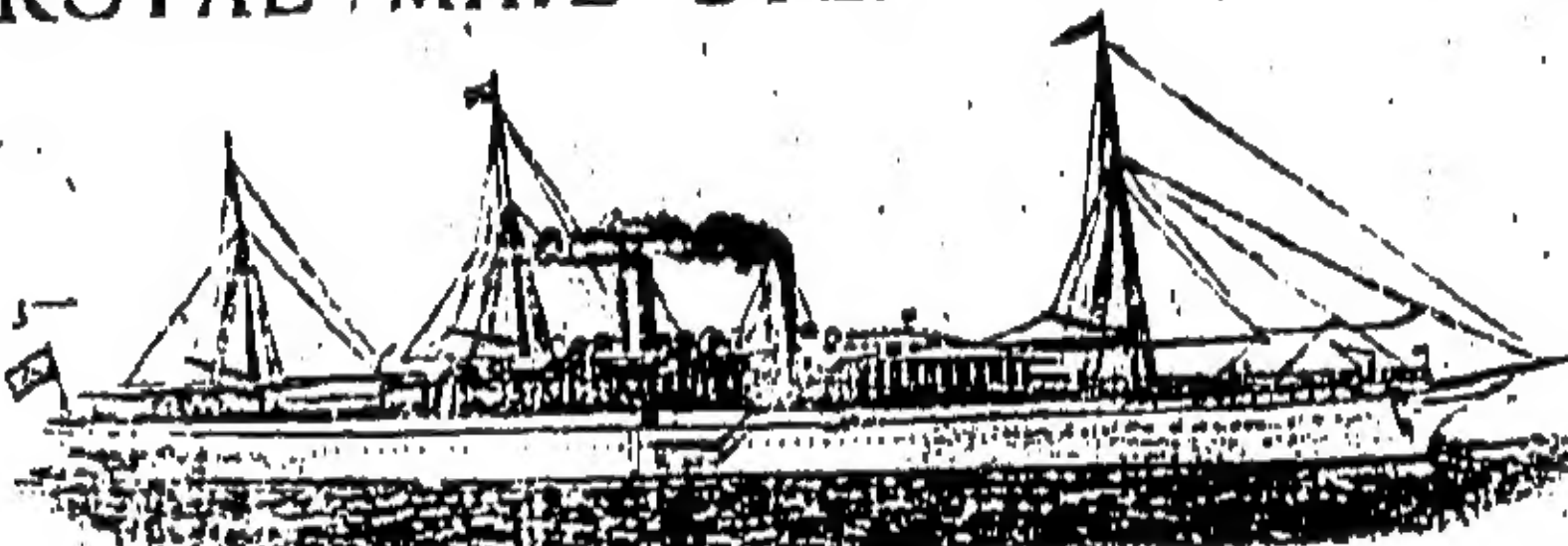
The above vessels have superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Meals charged extra.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—  
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel  
Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 31st July, 1905.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.  
(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
SAVING 3 TO 7 DAYS ACROSS THE PACIFIC.  
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

| Steamers.                  | Tons. | Commanders.          | Sailing Dates.        |
|----------------------------|-------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| R.M.S. "EMPERESS OF INDIA" | 5,000 | E. Beetham, R.N.R.   | WEDNESDAY, 23rd Aug.  |
| "TARTAR"                   | 4,425 | W. Davison, R.N.R.   | WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept. |
| "EMPERESS OF JAPAN"        | 5,000 | I. Pybus, R.N.R.     | WEDNESDAY, 20th Sept. |
| "EMPERESS OF CHINA"        | 5,000 | R. Archibald, R.N.R. | WEDNESDAY, 18th Oct.  |
| "ATHENIAN"                 | 2,440 | S. Robinson, R.N.R.  | WEDNESDAY, 1st Nov.   |

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence 260. Via New York 262.

Hongkong to London, Intermediate rate ..... £40. " £42.

THE magnificent "Twin-screw" "EMPERESS" Steamships pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, and make connection with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE.  
R.M.S. "TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" carry "Intermediate" Passengers only at Intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.  
Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of Chinese and Japanese Governments.

For further information, Maps, Guides, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Hongkong, 9th August, 1905. Corner Pedder Street and Praya, opposite Blake Pier. [10]

## HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT; BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS; NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS).

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| STEAMERS.  | DESTINATIONS.                              | SAILING DATES.          |
|------------|--|-------------------------|
| LIBERIA    | HAVRE and HAMBURG.                         | 27th August.            |
| Sanders    | (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).      | Freight.                |
| RHENANIA   | HAVRE and HAMBURG.                         | 8th Sept.               |
| Frick      | (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).      | Freight and Passengers. |
| SPEZIA     | HAVRE and HAMBURG.                         | 11th Sept.              |
| Eblers     | (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).      | Freight.                |
| SCANDIA    | HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG.                 | 20th Sept.              |
| v. Doehren | (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).      | Freight and Passengers. |
| SILESIA    | HAVRE and HAMBURG.                         | 4th October.            |
| Bahle      | (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).      | Freight and Passengers. |
| SLAVONIA   | HAVRE and HAMBURG.                         | 18th October.           |
| Madsen     | (Calling at SPORE, PENANG & COLOMBO).      | Freight and Passengers. |
| VANDALIA   | NEW YORK VIA SUEZ.                         | about beginning of Oct. |
| Haase      | with liberty to call at the Malabar coast. | Freight.                |

\* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of this steamer. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by Electricity.  
Duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905.

## D. NOMA, TATTOOER,

60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

THE Public are informed that my Parlours are open from 9 A.M. all day. My 35 years' experience in TATTOOING is a guarantee of good work and prompt execution. My Colours are absolutely fast and perfectly harmless, and produce a charming effect not attained by any other, as their composition is only known to me. H. R. H. The Duke of York, and H. I. H. The Emperor of Russia, both honoured me with their patronage; besides many others of High Rank. Prices Moderate and satisfaction guaranteed as attested by 3,700 Recommendations which I have received from all sources.  
Hongkong, 18th November, 1904.

## Mails.

## IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

## EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR  
SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA,  
ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG;  
PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;  
ALSO  
LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON,  
AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS;  
Steamers will call at GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON to land Passengers  
and Luggage.

W.B.—Cargo can be taken on through Bills of Lading for the Principal Places in Russia.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

| STEAMERS.             | SAILING DATES.                |
|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH | WEDNESDAY, 30th August.       |
| PREUSSEN              | WEDNESDAY, 13th September.    |
| ROON                  | WEDNESDAY, 27th September.    |
| BAYERN                | WEDNESDAY, 11th October.      |
| ZIETEN                | WEDNESDAY, 25th October.      |
| PRINZESS ALICE        | WEDNESDAY, 8th November.      |
| SACHSEN               | WEDNESDAY, 22nd November.     |
| PRINZ ROBERT LUITFOLD | WEDNESDAY, 6th December.      |
| PRINZ HEINRICH        | WEDNESDAY, 20th December.     |
| PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH | WEDNESDAY, 3rd January, 1906. |
| PREUSSEN              | WEDNESDAY, 17th January.      |
| ROON                  | WEDNESDAY, 31st January.      |
| BAYERN                | WEDNESDAY, 14th February.     |
| ZIETEN                | WEDNESDAY, 28th February.     |

ON WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of August, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ RITEL FRIEDRICH, Capt. E. Prehn, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, calling at NAPLES and GENOA.  
Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 28th instant, Cargo and Specie will be received on Board until 5 P.M., on TUESDAY, the 29th instant.  
The Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 29th instant.  
Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.50 and Parcels should not exceed Two Cubic Feet in Measurement.  
The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewards.  
Linen can be washed on board.

## JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIA LINE, VIA NEW GUINEA.

STEAM FOR FRIEDRICH-WILHELMSHAFFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

## PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to alteration.)

| STEAMERS.       | TONS. | SAILING DATES.           |
|-----------------|-------|--------------------------|
| PRINZ SIGISMUND | 3,302 | TUESDAY, 22nd August.    |
| WILLEHAD        | 4,761 | TUESDAY, 19th September. |
| PRINZ WALDEMAR  | 3,227 | TUESDAY, 17th October.   |

ON TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1905, at Noon, the Steamship PRINZ SIGISMUND, Captain D. Lenz, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

## SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

## EUROPEAN &amp; AUSTRALIAN SERVICE.

DIRECT FOR YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

(REACHING YOKOHAMA IN LESS THAN SIX DAYS.)

| FOR                                 | STEAMERS | ABOUT                   |
|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------|
| YOKOHAMA & KOBE                     | WILLEHAD | TUESDAY, 29th August.   |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | ROON     | WEDNESDAY, 30th August. |
| SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA | BAYERN   | WEDNESDAY, 13th Sept.   |

## NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS &amp; CO.,

AGENTS.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905.

## WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP CO.

## HONGKONG-KONGMOON-KAU-KONG LINE.

S.S. "TAK HING" and S.S. "HONGKONG."

SAILING EVERY EVENING AT 7 P.M. (SATURDAY EXCEPTED). THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 36 HOURS.

THE steamers pass through the silk producing districts, and afford a splendid opportunity for passengers to see the Southern part of the Canton delta.  
Fare for the Round Trip ..... \$12

## HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SAN-UI."

SAILING TWICE A WEEK. THE ROUND TRIP OCCUPIES 54 DAYS.

THE steamers sail from HONGKONG to SAMSHUI, SHUIHING, TAKHING and WUCHOW. They pass through the Canton delta, and steam up about 150 miles through the gorges, and beautiful scenery of the West River.  
Fare for the Round Trip ..... \$30

These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted by Electricity.

For further information, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

AGENTS,

WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. CO.,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1905.

## Dentistry.

## TSIN TING.

## LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUIAR STREET.

## REASONABLE FEES.

## Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1904.

## Dr. M. H. CHAUN.

## THE LATEST METHOD

of the

## AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY.

37, DES VUEX ROAD CENTRAL.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

## SELF CURE NO FICTION!

## MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

## NO SUFFERING

## NEED NOW DESPAIR.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

## THERAPION.

## THERAPION NO. 1—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 2—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 3—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 4—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 5—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 6—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 7—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 8—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 9—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 10—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 11—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 12—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 13—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 14—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 15—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 16—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 17—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 18—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 19—A Sovereign

## THERAPION NO. 20—A Sovereign

## A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

## This is the result of research and experiment, when

## all nature's gifts are brought to bear upon the

## the most difficult and dangerous diseases of

## the human body, and the result is a

## a new and powerful remedy, which is

## the most effective and reliable of all

## the remedies ever discovered, and

## which is the only one that can be

## relied upon in all cases of

## the most dangerous diseases, and

## which is the only one that can be

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## which is the only one that can be

## Estimations.

## THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

## No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

## No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 80.5 ft.; bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 38.5 ft. Time to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 373, 506, or 681

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Ed.

Liebers, Scotts, A. I. and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[76]

## THE ORIENTAL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY,

CONSULTING AND SUPERVISING ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

## SPECIALISTS

IN

RAILWAYS, MINES, WATER SUPPLIES,

REINFORCED CONCRETE, CONCRETE PILES.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS,

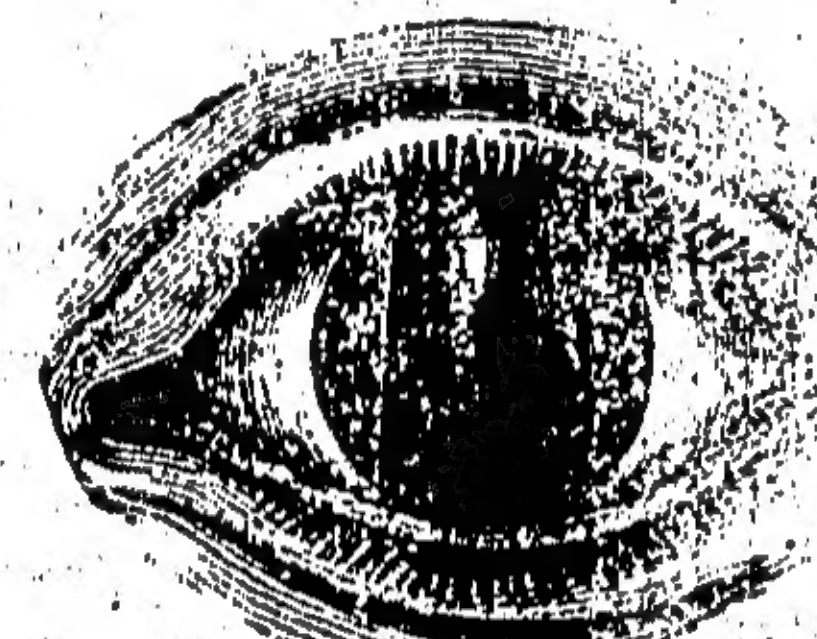
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 12th July, 1905.

[208]

## EYES

## RIGHT!



N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,  
10, D'AGUIAR STREET, HONGKONG,  
(One Minute's Walk from the Post Office).

WILL test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements.

Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight"—free.

LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,

21, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street. 566, Nanking Road.

Hongkong, 24th March, 1904.

## COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., have now 40,000 Cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive and deliver perishable goods.

WM. PARLANE,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd June, 1905.

[675]



Gold Medals PARIS 1889 &amp; 1900

Regd Brand

HARRIS, CALNE &amp; WILTS-England.

REPRESENTATIVES FOR HONGKONG &amp; CHINA.

HOWARD &amp; Co.,



## Intimation.

**WM. POWELL,**  
LIMITED.

"ALEXANDRA  
BUILDINGS,"  
Des Vaux Road.

**LADIES'**  
**SHOES.**

A  
SPECIAL  
PURCHASE  
OF  
HIGH GRADE  
SHOES  
NOW ON SHOW,

comprising:

**TAN GLACE  
SLIPPERS.**

**BLACK GLACE  
SLIPPERS.**

**TAN GLACE  
LOUIS XV. Heel.**

**BLACK GLACE  
LOUIS XV. Heel.**

**CHAMPAGNE  
GLACE  
LOUIS XV. Heel.**

**BRONZE 4-BAR  
LOUIS XV. Heel.**

**PATENT  
WALKING  
SHOES.**

All the above are of  
excellent style, quality  
and finish.

Comfort, smartness and  
wear guaranteed.

INSPECTION INVITED.

**WM. POWELL, LD.,**  
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

## COMMERCIAL.

## WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

In their report of the 18th inst., Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts state:—  
A fair business has been transacted during the week and rates have, in several instances, further risen.

The Maatschappij tot Mijne. Bosch en Landbouweexploitatie in Langkat has declined, a third interim dividend of Tls. 2½ per share, payable on the 15th proximo.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been negotiated at \$91½. The London quotation is £89. Nationals have changed hands and continue in request at \$38.

Marine Insurance.—Cantons have improved to \$130 at which rate business has been done and more shares are wanted. China Traders have been placed at \$75 and close with further inquiries. Unions were negotiated at \$75 and have since advanced to \$70. Yangtzes have been booked in Shanghai at \$172½ and North Chinas are unlisted at Tls. 82.

Fire Insurance.—China Fires have been placed at \$84. Hongkong Fires are to be had at \$35.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are asked for at \$26 ex the dividend of \$1 paid on the 10th instant. Indo-Chinas have been fixed at \$95 and \$96. Shanghai Tugs are in demand at Tls. 60 (ordinary) and Tls. 50 (preference). In other stocks, under this head, we have heard of no business, nor is there any change in rates.

Refineries.—China Sugars can be placed at \$32 and \$33 ex the interim dividend of \$10 paid to-day. Luzons have declined to \$25 and are offering. Perak Sugars are firm at Tls. 68. Mining.—Chinese engineering have weakened and are in the market at Tls. 70. Raubs are inquired for at \$3. A private telegram from Singapore informs us that the crushing for the past four weeks produced 546 ounces smelted gold from 5,523 tons of stone.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have improved and sales at \$100 have been effected. Farnhams have further declined and are obtainable at \$139. Kowloon Wharves are on offer at \$102½. Hongkong Wharves have dropped to Tls. 105 and close with sellers at this rate.

Land, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been disposed of at \$124 and \$125 and close at \$26. Shanghai Lands are unchanged at Tls. 122. Hongkong Hotels have risen to \$150. Astor House Hotels have declined to \$29½. The report and statement of accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1905, show a divisible balance of \$87,344.43 which the directors propose to deal with as follows:—To pay a dividend of \$2½ per share, absorbing \$63,800; to place to a reserve account \$1,516.39 and to carry forward \$20,028.40. Hotel des Colonies have changed hands at Tls. 17. Humphreys' Estate have been booked and are in demand at \$12.

Cotton Mills.—Firms are easier and can be obtained at Tls. 50. Internationals have been done at Tls. 45 and Laou-Kung-Mows are wanted at Tls. 51. Sueychees are inquired for after sales at Tls. 200. Hongkong Cottons have receded to \$15½.

Miscellaneous.—Green Island Cements are steady at \$18. Electrics are procurable at \$15 and \$9½ for the old and new shares respectively. Hongkong Steam Waterboats are wanted at \$14. William Powells (old issue) are quoted at \$1½; the new shares have been dealt in at \$10½. Hall and Holz have been sold and more shares can be placed at \$27. Sumatras are steady with sales at Tls. 48. In consequence of the small dividend declared, Langkats have fallen to Tls. 165, but close with buyers at this price.

## THE DEATH CALL.

BY TASHA.

Author of "A Bush Romance," etc.

Was it the owl, the Koko-Koko  
Hooting from the dismal forest  
Sure a voice said in the silence  
These are corpses clad in garments  
They are ghosts that come to warn you.

—Song of Hlavatha.

It was the night of the Maharajah's fancy dress ball, the last event of the Beanoport season. The Marble Palace, which stands on a hilltop was ablaze with light; behind it the Nunditong range, forming a back-ground looked weird and spectral silhouetted against the soft blue star spangled sky. To the front just beyond the tall wall which enclosed the palace, flowed the river on whose boom throughout the day might be seen boats with white or saffron sails placidly drifting along or fishermen with line and bait patiently waiting a bite.

In the palace grounds stillars in their picturesque costumes flitted hither and thither with torches, like silent magicians with their wands transforming the surroundings into a veritable fairy land. From the wealth of rare exotics and flowers a rich perfume emitted flooding the night air with its sweetness; a night bird, ensconced comfortably on its perch poured out its soul in song.

The sound of vehicles broke the perfect stillness. Conveyances after conveyance rolled up the drive under the verandah porch, where an official of the Beanoport commission stood waiting to receive guests and to pilot their steps to the ball room, where the Maharajah, an imposing figure, in a red plush coat and priceless diamonds stood chatting to his secretary and his daughter who assisted the Raja in his duties as host.

It was not to be an *omnium gatherum*, at which every government servant was welcomed, but one of those small "at homes" (to the *creme de la creme*, which meant plenty of dancing room and an absence of stiffness and ceremony, which characterised the more crowded gatherings.

Recently emancipated from the school room and the sheltering wing of a spectacled Minister to whom India was a *terra incognita*, of impossible climate and scantly clothed heathens,

practically a new-comer to the sunny land, everything was delightfully new and fresh to me, and for days beforehand I looked forward to my first fancy dress ball with feelings that the blast might have "enveloped." "Youth impressively fair wakes like a wandering rose." Alas! that so soon it should fade and wither.

The band of the 21st M. I. had struck up a popular waltz, as my chaperone and I having been officially greeted by our host, took a seat at a distance window to watch the kaleidoscopic scene.

The brilliantly lit ballroom was tastefully decorated with beautiful palms. In one corner a miniature fountain spouted icy jets of water into a marble basin; in another blocks of ice with festoons of evergreen formed a delightfully cool looking grotto. Men and women in costumes of various ages and climes began to take the floor. Dignity and impudence, virtue and vice, worldling and aesthetic, floated by in each other's arms, the serious affairs of life forgotten for the moment. The future (which held yawning graves, under South African skies for many of the gallant carpet knights) an unknown page.

A Neapolitan fisherman with a decidedly rakish air, with mock humility bowed before me claiming the dance and soon we were whirling amidst the votaries of the light fantastic toe. The Maharajah appropriating the vacant seat by the side of my chaperone, who was one of a few ladies well known to the Rance, "now in purdah." "By Jove," remarked my partner, as later we paused to take breath, "there are some queer turn-outs here to-night. See Othello's partner over there, she is supposed to be a flower garden and will require a watering after every dance. That clown over there is our newly jointed sub, awful juggins, was advised to get at donkey's head made and come as Balaam's ass, look the part don't cher-know. Good gracious, what is that?" he added, nodding in the direction of an uncouth figure with a fearful head-dress and a flowing garment of rainbow hue underneath which peeped a loose looking tinselled trousers and a pair of red shod feet scarcely of fairy-like proportions.

(Continued on page 6.)

## Auctions.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD

on

MONDAY,

the 28th day of August, 1905, at 3 P.M.,

by

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT, Auctioneer,

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

ALL THAT PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND situate lying and being at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT NUMBER FORTY-SEVEN together with the Messuages erections and Buildings thereon, now known as Nos. 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24, Wing Fung Street, and Nos. 1, 3, 5 and 7, Wing Fung Street West.

The said Premises are held from the Crown for the term of 999 years at an Annual Crown Rent of \$47.02.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

WILKINSON AND GRIST,

Solicitors for the Vendor,

or to

GEO. P. LAMMERT,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1905. [842]

## BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

## PUBLIC AUCTION.

MESSRS. HUGHES AND HOUGH have received instructions to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 30th day of August, 1905, at 3 P.M., at their

Sales Rooms,

THE FOLLOWING

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD

PROPERTY,

situate at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, viz:—

All those PIECES or PARCELS of GROUND situate at Victoria aforesaid registered in the Land Office respectively as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SECTION A OF INLAND LOT No. 504 and THE REMAINING PORTION OF INLAND LOT No. 505 together with the Messuages thereon, known as Nos. 54, 56, 58, 60 and 62, Stone Nullah Lane, and Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12, Wanchai Road, Area 3,720 square feet or thereabouts. Term 999 years.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to—

Messrs. JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,

Solicitors for the Mortgagees,

or to

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

Government Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 17th August, 1905. [841]

## Hotel.

**OCCIDENTAL  
HOTEL,**

EXCELLENT CUISINE.

MODERATE PRICES.

ELECTRIC FANS

TO ORDER IN

EVERY ROOM.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

ELGIN ROAD, KOWLOON.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1904. [87]

## Intimations.

## THE HEIGHT SIDE

of life. It is a feeling common to the majority of us that we do not get quite the amount of happiness we are entitled to. Among the countless things which tend to make us more or less miserable ill health takes first place. Hannah More said that sin was generally to be attributed to biliousness. No doubt a crippled liver with the resulting impure blood, is the cause of more mental gloom than any other single thing. And who can reckon up the fearful aggregate of pain, loss and fear arising from the many ailments and diseases which are familiar to mankind; like a vast cloud it hangs over a multitude no one can rubher. You can see these people everywhere. For their life can scarcely be said to have any "bright side" at all. Hence the eagerness with which they search for relief and cure. Remedies like

## WAXPOLE'S PREPARATION

have not attained their high position in the confidence of the people by bald assertions and boasting advertisements. They are obliged to win it by doing actually what is claimed for them. That this remedy deserves its reputation is conceded. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Nothing has such a record of success in Scrofula, Anemia, Throat and Lung Troubles, and emaciating complaints and disorders, that tend to undermine the foundations of strength and vigour. Its use helps to show life's brighter side. Dr. H. L. Reddy, B. A., M. D., L. R. C. S., Edinburgh.—L. R. C. P., London.—Physician Woman's Hospital—Professor University of Bishop's College, Canada, says: "I have much pleasure in stating that I have used it in cases of debility and have found it to be a very valuable remedy as well as pleasing to take." You can take it with the assurance of getting well. It never disappoints. Sold by all chemists.

[79]

## CAFE WEISMANN.

THE Public are invited to pay a visit to our new

TIFFIN ROOMS.

The only place of its kind in Hongkong.

A VERITABLE FAIRY LAND.

REAL GERMAN PASS BEER ON

DRAUGHT.

Entrance—

No. 1A, WYNDHAM STREET.

Hongkong, 22nd April, 1905. [46]

## SOMETHING NEW.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT OF INVALID BOVRIL in Porcelain Jars with Nickel Caps. The most perfect form of concentrated nourishment at present known. Delicious as a Sandwich Paste.

Best INDIAN CHUTNEYS of a well-known make of different varieties. Quality will speak for itself.

A Trial Solicited.

H. RUTTONJEE.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1905. [58]

## Consignees.

## BOSTON TOWBOAT COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "HYADES,"

FROM TACOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO-

HAMA, KOBE, MOJI, SHANGHAI

AND MANILA.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED.

Agents.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. [58]

FROM HAMBURG, BREMEN, PENANG

AND SINGAPORE.

THE H. A. L. Steamship

"SCANDIA,"

Captain Von Doehnen, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 19th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [835]

## Consignees.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.  
IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## THE Steamship

"PREUSSEN"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11 A.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 22nd instant will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 28th instant, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

MELCHERS & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [3]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"CEYLON,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 3 P.M., TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1905. [2]

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"PEKIN,"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Goods not cleared by the 20th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

L. S. LEWIS,

Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 14th August, 1905. [2]

## "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLOE,"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods undelivered after the 22nd August will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 29th August, or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 22nd August, at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1905. [836]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION

COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMSANG"



## Intimations.



A. S. WATSON &amp; CO., LIMITED.

WATSON'S  
E

VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY.

THIS  
CELEBRATED  
BLEND  
OF  
THE FINEST  
WHISKIES  
IN SCOTLAND  
IS CHARACTERISED BY ITS

FINE FLAVOUR

AND

MELLOWNESS

OBTAINED ONLY BY

GENUINE

QUALITY

AND

GREAT AGE.

Per Dozen \$16.50.

A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.,

LIMITED,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1905.

GREGOR &amp; CO.,

34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

1ST FLOOR.

BRANDIES

FROM

MARIE BRIZARD &amp; ROGER,

COGNAC

FROM \$19.20 TO \$126.00

Per Dozen.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED

STOCK OF BRANDY IN

THE EAST.

Hongkong, 20th July, 1905.

## NOTICE

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Ice House Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Of every business communication should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected M.S., nor to return any Contribution.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES (IN ADVANCE).

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The rates per quarter and per annum, proportionally.

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Single Copies. Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

## ASIATIC LABOUR IN COLUMBIA.

It appears from exchanges to hand from British Columbia that an abortive attempt was made at Salmo to restrict Chinese immigration, and the subject which has been touched on lightly within the past few months, is now invested by some of the Pacific coast papers with as much importance as is attributed to the matter of Oriental immigration in the States. It seems that the movement was started by the white employees of a shingle mill who refused to work with the Chinese and endeavoured to have them driven out of the locality. It is pointed out in the *Cananda Lumberman*, which had made inquiry from some of the more prominent lumbermen and other employees of Asiatic labour on the Pacific coast, relative to the origin and advantage of the employment of Chinese and Japanese labour, that the original cause of the movement was owing to the scarcity of sufficient cheap labour with which to carry on the rougher work of the mill. There is always a certain amount of work around a mill which is necessary in its operation, but which calls for no particular skill, and it is recognised that in Eastern Canada there are plenty of men to be found; many of them French Canadians, who are willing to undertake work of this kind, at a comparatively low wage. At the time British Columbia was being opened up, there was a scarcity of white labour. The whites that were there were needed for the work calling for more skill and brains. Consequently, there was no one to do the cheaper work without which operations would necessarily have to be suspended. This led to the employment of Asiatic labour. Another reason for engaging Orientals, particularly the Chinese, is the fact that they can always be depended upon to turn up at their places every day, or in event of sickness or other necessary absence, they will provide a substitute. This is one of the arguments which some of the papers use against white labour, for very often, they declare that, especially after pay day, the white man gives way to the temptations that exist, more perhaps in a new country than in the older and more conservative parts where home ties and relationship are stronger, and he is off duty for two or three days longer. Returning to his work, he is frequently not in a fit condition to fulfil his duties. All this time the mill has been more or less handicapped, according to the number of men that are away. This argument is said to apply particularly to mills in rural districts where labour is even scarcer than in or near the cities. It is further pointed out that in the matter of salary it cannot be said that Asiatic labour is keeping wages down. On the whole, this labour seems to be better paid than most of the cheaper French-Canadian labourers of the East. If the mill-owners were compelled to employ white labour only for unskilled as well as the better class of work, at the present high standard of wages, and the present low prices paid for lumber and shingles it is believed that many of the mills now running would have to shut down, thereby throwing a large number of men out of employment. This of course shows that the Orientals rather than being the cause of whites being out of work, are in a very large measure making it possible to give employment and at a higher scale of wages than would otherwise be the case. That is the state of affairs as they are at present, and have been in the past in British Columbia. There are, however, some papers on the coast which ridicule the idea of Asiatic labour being profitable and which declare that there is no room for every white man in British Columbia so long as the Oriental is to be given employment. But from the inquiries instituted by the *Lumberman* it is evident that the condition of affairs would not be better by a removal of the alien labour, and while protecting the white man surely the authorities will not be so senseless as to kill the fowl that lays the golden egg, even if it be not a very large egg.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE Garrison Military Police is being reduced by six men.

GENERAL Wood expects to arrive in the Philippines in October.

THE Morgan Shipping Combine lost \$60,000 on the year's working.

BLAKE GARDEN will be open to the public on and after Tuesday, the 22nd inst.

THE Paris *Matin* states that bookmaking will be suppressed upon French racetracks after September 1 next.

NEARLY 200 persons at Birmingham were recently in a serious condition from ptomaine poisoning, due to eating ice-cream from barrows in the streets.

HARR F. O. Licht, of Magdeburg, in his monthly report, dated in July, on the beet sugar trade, states that the production of beet sugar shows a decrease of 817,000 tons, but his estimate for the campaign is unchanged.

FROM to-morrow and until further orders, the duty of policing the hospital ship *Mecene* will be performed by the Royal Garrison Artillery and Royal West Kent Regiment in alternate weeks, commencing with the Royal Garrison Artillery.

GUN practice will be carried out on Monday, 28th inst., from Lyemum, West Battery, towards the entrance to Junk Bay, at ranges of 600 to 4,000 yards, commencing at 9.30 a.m., and at 11 a.m. If the weather is unfavourable on the above date, practice will take place on the following day. All ships, junks and other vessels are to keep clear of the range.

THE sugar harvest for the year 1904-1905 in 11,100 resulted in the production of 1,132,493 piculs of that product. The steamer *Kaigan*, which recently left that port for Hongkong, carried 34,930.70 piculs exported by two of the prominent Chinese sugar buyers in Ranay, Tan Toco and Yap Tico, the former exporting 32,880.40 piculs and the latter 2,049.30.

A SERIOUS famine prevails throughout a great part of Spain owing to the failure of the grain and fruit crops as a result of the drought which has afflicted the country during the spring and summer. The people in many places are starving and have resorted to pillaging and looting to secure bread. The troops have been called upon to maintain order and serious riots have occurred in which many of the people were injured although no deaths are reported.

HALF a dozen Chinese sailors belonging to the steamer *Changsha* confronted a Sydney magistrate the other day to explain why they left the steamer on Sunday, July 9, with tobacco concealed about their clothes. They were noticed by an officer on the day in question making their way from the ship to the only outlet from the wharf to the street. It was easy for him to stop the six men, and, as there was no chance of escape, they yielded, with the result that 8 lb. of tobacco was found on the lot. Thus an attempt to defraud the Commonwealth Government of the sum of 26s. duty was frustrated. The Minister will fix the penalty.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on board the steamer *Imanah* lying at the Tunkadou new wharf at Shanghai the other evening. The vessel had discharged her cargo of Cardiff coal and the coolies engaged in the discharge were in the act of leaving the ship. The last batch of coolies, instead of coming from the hold up the ladder as they usually do and ought to have done, got into the baskets and were hauled up by the steam winch. The man controlling the machine heaved up the baskets at a great pace with the result that the hatch-combing was caught with no little force. Then instead of pushing the basket out of the way of the hatch he suddenly jerked it up and a staple was wrenched out of position and the whole affair and the coolies went crash down the hold again—a distance of about 20 feet. There were five occupants in the basket at the time and three of them received serious injuries, one man having his ankle dislocated, another got his scalp severely injured and his left eye and the third sustained other injuries about the body. They were removed to the Shantung Road hospital and medically attended to. The other two men escaped with comparatively slight injuries. The *Mercury* says that the blame rested entirely with the men for having gone up in the baskets.

IN an article on Society in Yokohama and other ports in the Far East, which appears in the *Japan Advertiser*, arising out of comments on a book with the title of "Yokohama Yarns," our contemporary says that—in so small a community, where sooner or later everything is known by everybody, all legitimate social aspiration on the part of those accustomed to genuine society at home are smothered by indifference and contempt for what goes under the name here. The better people in this community stay at home and mind their own business, having intellectual resources of their own sufficient to compensate them for the deprivation of the social stimulus which they have found in other lands. All the same, the complete absence of anything deserving the name of society in Yokohama is greatly to be deplored, as the vital cause of the lack of moral tone which makes it possible for such a book as that just published to be regarded as representative of the conditions prevailing in the community. Furthermore, it should be noted as the most disastrous outcome of some of the stupid cliques which are here masquerading under the name of society, that young men arriving here, and finding no social stimulus or resources save those furnished by the bar-rooms, must needs be possessed of extraordinary strength of character if they avoid drifting into the moral maelstrom depicted by this unspeakable book. Whether they succeed in getting into pseudo-society or are kept out of it they are almost equally to be pitied.—*Japan Chronicle*.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace will be held at the Magistrate's on the 28th inst. for the purpose of considering applications in respect of the New Traveller's Hotel and the Hotel Baltimore.

THE superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department has given notice that when plants are purchased from the Botanic Gardens payments must in future be made in cash before the removal of the plants.

THE case in which Philip Simcock, engineer of the Green Island Cement Co., is charged with assaulting a coolie employed by the company, was again remanded by Mr. Hazell this morning the complainant still being unable to leave the hospital.

WHITE Mr. Wilson, the secretary of the Statistical Bureau, and Mr. Edwin Holmes, Assistant Statistician (recently dismissed), were preparing the cotton crop report with locked doors, Holmes, on the pretence of raising or lowering the window blinds, signalled the results to a confederate opposite, who telegraphed the information to brokers in New York.

PROFESSIONAL crystal-gazers earn a good livelihood in Ceylon. They enable others to "see the light" in the blackened surface of a tin box, after certain preliminary ceremonies. A "guru" tells me that all the smart work of the police, at detecting thefts, has been done by inspectors who had first consulted his "light."—"Anchises," in *Times of Ceylon*.

IT is notified in the *Gazette* that an exhibition of flowers, vegetables, fruits and preserves will be held in the public gardens about the middle of February, 1906. Residents and others are invited to exhibit. Suggestions, requests for information, offers of special prizes, and other communications, should be addressed to the Secretary, Flower Show Committee, Botanical and Afforestation Office.

EVEN Ireland has its prodigy. Particulars of a wonderful infant's accomplishments are given with all reserve in *The Tatler*. Three-and-a-half years old, a Kinnegad boy reads the newspapers, sings about 50 comic songs, and dances a sailor's hornpipe in a regulation Jack Tar suit. He has a wonderful memory and a keen sense of humour not often found in one so young. He can sing any song he once hears with scarcely a mistake either in words or music.

OWING to difficulties which have arisen in connection with the attestation of signatures to documents executed in the Colonies, and required for use in England or elsewhere, it has been notified in the *Gazette*: (1.) That persons who may have occasion to send certificates, powers of attorney, judicial acts or other documents for legal use in the United Kingdom, should have these documents authenticated in the Colony, either by the Governor or by a notary public duly authorised and practising in the Colony; (2.) In cases where the documents are intended to be used in foreign countries, the parties should have the documents authenticated in the Colony, either by the Governor or by a notary public. In the latter case, the certificate of the notary public should be authenticated by the consular representative of the country in which it is intended to use the document, or, if there is no such consular representative in Hongkong, the notarial attestation should be the Governor.

THE Chief Justice, Sir Francis T. Pigott has made the following appointments.—Mr. J. W. Lee-Jones, deputy registrar and accountant of the Supreme Court of Hongkong, to be a commissioner for taking acknowledgments by married women of the deeds to be executed by them, so long as he shall hold the said office of deputy registrar and accountant as aforesaid; Mr. G. B. Wakeman, land officer in and for the colony of Hongkong, to be a commissioner to administer oaths and take declarations, affirmations, and attestations of honour in the Court and also to be a commissioner for taking the acknowledgments by married women of the deeds to be executed by them, so long as he shall hold the said office of land officer as aforesaid; and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, assistant land officer in and for the Colony of Hongkong, to be a commissioner to administer oaths and take declarations, affirmations, and attestations of honour in the court, so long as he shall hold the said office of assistant land officer as aforesaid.

THE Tientsin Chief of Police is we (*Tientsin Times*) observe, issuing notices in conjunction with the Tientsin Magistrate and Prefect against coolies and others going about the streets in a half clothed condition, also condemning wild singing and behaviour generally in the public thoroughfares. They maintain these things are against the usage of a civilized people and are despised by foreigners. The proclamation orders the coolies and working classes to at least wear a small waist coat. The order is a very praiseworthy one no doubt, and we sympathise with the spirit in which it is issued, though foreigners who know anything of the East and the exigencies of climate take the scantiness of costume to be met with everywhere in the summer months as a matter of course, and if they think of the matter at all we fear it is often to censure the barebacked coolie for his unconventionality. To ask the poor, sweating toiler to add to his discomfort even by one thin garment seems little short of cruelty, though as our travelled Chinese friends point out, there are places in Europe where the sun's rays beat as fiercely down, yet the European navy maintains a decent reserve in the matter of bodily exposure, and so we suppose like every other custom the Chinese coolie can be taught to do the same. The order, however, is not likely to be very quickly understood or observed, as we hear it is couched in language that even the educated find hard to understand, and the coolie class will not be able to read it at all.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## HALF-YEAR MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall at noon to-day. Mr. H. A. W. Slade presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Haupt (deputy chairman), Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Messrs. E. Goetz, G. H. Medhurst, A. J. Raymond, F. Salinger, H. Schubart, E. Shellin, N. A. Siebs, Hon. Mr. R. Shewan (Court of Directors), Messrs. J. R. M. Smith (chief manager), C. W. May (chief accountant), Hon. Mr. Gershom Stewart, Messrs. H. M. H. Ne-maze, J. C. Peter, A. V. Apar, N. J. Stabb, O. von der Heyde, R. R. Hynd, C. J. Gousalves, J. A. Chino, H. N. Mody, E. Georg, G. M. Bain, D. D. Gadar, J. Orange, J. A. Jupp, W. H. Potts, W. H. Gaskell, A. G. Wood, W. A. C. Cruickshank, F. D. Goddard, W. H. Purcell, W. H. Wickham, Dr. Noble, W. J. Saunders, P. C. Potts, J. Barton, J. R. Michael, S. J. Michael, G. L. Tomlin, E. S. Kadoorie, Wong Leung Him, Ho Fook, Lo Cheung Shui, and Ho Kom Tong.

The chief manager having read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman proceeded to read the eightieth report of the Court of Directors and afterwards said—Gentlemen,—It gives your directors great pleasure to come before you with another good result of six months' working of the bank. I feel sure that the report which I have just read will be considered satisfactory, and I trust the distribution of profits which we recommend will also receive your approval. From the statement of accounts, which has been in your hands for some time, you will have seen that, in addition to placing five lacs to the silver reserve, raising that fund to \$8,500,000 and carrying forward some two lacs in excess of last half year, we propose, on this occasion, to pay a dividend of £1.15/- per share, being an increase of 5/- on the dividend which you have regularly received for the past six and a half years. At first sight 5/- per share does not seem a large increase, but it amounts to £40,000 a year, and in percentage you will find that at present exchange it represents fully 4½ p.a. on the capital, which I think you will admit is a very substantial addition to our dividend. Your directors fully recognise, as I am sure you must all do, the inadvisability of raising the dividend unless there are reasonable grounds for feeling confident of being able to maintain it. The proposal has therefore not been made without due consideration, and only after careful observation of the steadily increasing earning power exhibited by the various branches of the bank not only in the Far East but also in other parts of the world where we are established. But though we feel justified in thinking that the time has come for shareholders to receive a higher dividend we are also alive to the necessity of ensuring that the bank shall be prepared to take advantage of the increased opportunities certain to accompany the great impetus to enterprise in China which is expected to follow the close of the war, and we therefore fully realize the prudence of continuing to add to our reserves. This is the surest way of maintaining the strong position in which the Bank at present stands, and your Directors have no intention of departing from the general line of policy in that respect which has been pursued with so much success in the past and of which we are to-day reaping the benefit. Turning now to the balance sheet and comparing it with that of 31st December last, you will notice that the total figures are considerably higher. This is to a large extent accounted for by the increase of some two and a half millions sterling in the gold current accounts, due chiefly to the temporary deposit of proceeds of loans recently floated. There is no appreciable change in gold fixed deposits, silver current accounts show an increase of \$5,300,000 and silver deposits are also a little higher. Bills payable have increased by \$5,000,000. There is only a slight difference in our note circulation, but compared with a year ago it has gone up about eleven lacs. On the other side of the account coin lodged with the Government against the excess note issue remains unchanged at \$8,500,000; but cash and bullion in hand and in transit, amount to \$19,336,683.16 against \$13,704,418.57. Our holdings of Indian Government rupee paper and consols, colonial and other securities have both been slightly increased; bills discounted loans and credits stand at \$104,214,416.69 against \$85,601,394.98 in December; and bills receivable are nearly twelve million dollars more than last half year. Far Eastern commerce has pursued a comparatively even course throughout the past half year considering the importance of the political events which have marked the period. The effect of the war upon trade has not changed in any striking manner since we last met. Things seem to have adjusted themselves fairly comfortably to the temporary conditions. We have certainly witnessed a marked depression of trade and contraction of native credit in the south of China; this, however, has been mainly due to local causes which we may hope before long to see disappear; but, viewed as a whole, the foreign trade of China continues to expand while that of Japan has shown remarkable progress, notwithstanding the continuance of hostilities. In the happy event of peace resulting from the Conference now being held in America there is good reason for anticipating a general revival of trade throughout the Far East and we may look forward with confidence to the future (applause). Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. J. Orange.—Gentlemen, I feel sure the report and accounts placed before us cannot fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders. The increase in dividend will be welcome, especially in view of the remarks of the chairman that this would not have been done without the prospect of being continued. We all trust that the close of the long war is near, bringing about a more secure feeling in trade and business generally. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried. Mr. Saunders proposed and Mr. Barton seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickson, Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Mr. F. Salinger to the Court of Directors. Carried. Mr. G. Murray Bain proposed, and Mr. J. A. Jupp seconded, the re-election of Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood as auditors. Carried. Mr. Cruickshank proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the court of directors, the chief manager, under-managers and staff, and congratulated them on the satisfactory working of the past six months (applause). Gratifying as the results were they must not overlook the fact that the very substantial rise in the value of their shares was due to the able management and care of their interests on the part of those who had borne the heat and brunt of the day during the past six months (applause).

The chairman acknowledged the thanks, and the meeting terminated.

## ORGAN RECITAL.

The programme of an organ recital to be given by Mr. Denman Fuller, R.R.C.O., L.R.A.M., in St. John's Cathedral on Tuesday next, in aid of the Organ Repairs Fund, is as follows:—Sonata 17, Rheinberger, Phantasie—Capriccio—Idylle—Finale; A. Legend, Tschalkowsky, Mr. Frank Austin; (a) Le Matin, (b) La Mort d'Ase, Grieg, Fugue on the name of "B. A. C. H." Schumann; (c) Starlight, (d) To the Sea, (e) Sea Pieces, MacDowell; Comfort (The Soul's Expression, No. 4) Coleridge-Taylor, Mr. Frank Austin; and Military March No. 1, Elgar. The Fugue Subject is written on the notes B (flat), A, C, B (natural) or, according to its German notation, H.

## THE MONETARY VALUE OF LIFE.

At the Indian Medical Service Dinner on June 8th Lieut.-Colonel Freyer made allusion to the subject of medical fees in India not being allowed to accept large fees in return for successful medical treatment of natives of India. This has been a vexed question for some time, and it crops up rather acutely now and again. The rule in British governmental circles is that not only no fee but no present even may be accepted for the public work done, or proposed to be done, by Government officials. Did no such understanding exist, it is easy to conceive that in many ways corruption might creep into public life in connection with various works and undertakings. The extension of this rule, however, to those who are the means of lessening bodily suffering and the cure of disease is stretching the tether to an extent which smacks of prudery. The imposition of an order regulating the amount a man may pay his doctor seems to be either a stage of advance socialism or of autocratic interference with the subject, which may or may not be for the public good. In India the former cannot be said to obtain, and the latter would seem to be dictated from a high standpoint of benevolent paternalism.

The question of medical and especially fees for surgical operations on which life and death actually depends, is a curious anomaly. A surgeon who receives two guineas for an operation by which he saves a rich man's life is supposed to be highly paid. Within a few weeks afterwards the same man may spend that sum and more in one evening's entertainment of his friends—a thank-offering for his recovery—to which in all probability the man who saved his life is not invited. The fact is, says the *Journal of Tropical Medicine*, human life is cheap even amongst the wealthy and high-placed, and judging by the payment of the man who is the instrument in prolonging that life, 100 guineas is about the maximum in this country at which the patient or the patient's friends and relations value his or anyone else's life. In India some of the rulers set a higher value upon their lives, and consider one hundred times 100 guineas not too much to be restored to health. It is a mere question of reward for value given, and a man is the best judge of the value life is to him.

The sum allowed to be received by medical officers in the Indian medical service on the one hand, and the sum offered them by native princes or rich men for having cured them of disease on the other, has caused the resignation in recent years of at least one well-known medical officer. That this should be so may be consonant with discipline, but no such regulation was in existence when that officer joined the Service, otherwise in all probability he, along with many other capable men, would never have been induced to join it. Breach of contract does not hold good in the Services, and men are bound to submit to any rules and regulations which may be imposed; but a breach of contract is neither just nor equitable, however sheltered by autocratic régime, and in the long run the injustice tells in the case of every Service, for either good men leave it or refuse to accept office in its ranks.

## SHIPPING AND MAILS.

MAILS DUE.  
Indian (*Lightning*) 21st inst.  
American (*Korea*) 21st inst.  
French (*Ernest Simon*) 22nd inst.  
Indian (*Lutane*) 28th inst.  
Canadian (*Tartar*) 30th inst.  
The s.s. *Rubi* left Manila on 18th inst. p.m., and is due here on 21st inst., at daylight.  
The Imperial German Mail s.s. *Prinz Sigismund* from Moji is expected here on 22nd inst.  
The cargo s.s. *Laos* from Europe left Haiphong to-day, and is expected here on Monday afternoon.  
The H. A. L. s.s. *Sisteria* from Hamburg left Singapore for this port on 18th inst. p.m., and may be expected here on 24th inst. a.m.  
The P. M. S. S. Co.'s s.s. *Korva* sailed from Shanghai yesterday at 10 p.m., and arrives at Hongkong at daybreak, Monday morning.



## TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's.]

## France and Morocco.

LONDON, 17th August.

The Sultan of Morocco has rejected the French Minister's demand to release an Algerian chief brought to Fez in chains, and serious developments are possible.

## The Peace Conference.

The Conference has agreed on Articles Nos. 7 and 8 in reference to the Chinese railway, with the exception of one point which requires elaborating.

Yesterday the Conference discussed the indemnity article, and failing to agree, it was temporarily laid aside, the Conference proceeding to discuss the surrender of the interned warships.

Russia, by accepting Articles 7 and 8, surrenders every vestige of ambition in Manchuria, closes the door to the ice-free port of Dahn, upon which she has spent millions, and retains only a non-military line connecting her European possessions with Pacific maritime provinces.

## Russian Internal Loan.

Later.

An Imperial decree authorises the Minister of Finance to issue an internal loan of 200,000,000 roubles at 5 per cent.

## THE SHAKUWAN MURDER.

ACCUSED "NOT GUILTY."

At the Criminal Sessions this morning Cheung Fat was acquitted of the charge of murdering a girl named Shek Kau on 20th June last at Shaukiwan.

The following jury was empanelled:—Messrs. Albert Schmitt (foreman), W. H. Watson, C. M. Williams, W. J. Rattery, Albert Weill, Alexander L. McColl, and John Fisher.

Mr. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, appeared for the defence, and made a powerful speech in which he submitted that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was insufficient to warrant a conviction, and that the *alibi* set up by the prisoner had been conclusively proved.

The jury after a short consultation returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning.

## THE WRECK OF THE "WEST YORK."

BOAT'S CREW AT MANILA.

About 2 a.m. on Tuesday last a ship's yawl carrying the mate and four men of the crew of the British bark *West York* pulled up to the wharf in front of the captain of the port and the mate reported that he came from the ill-fated bark. The boat's crew, says the *Manila Cabaret*, showed the effects of the terrible physical and mental strain they had undergone during the 5 days of hardship and privation passed by them in an open boat. The mate's story was, that about three o'clock of the morning of the 17th the *West York* struck a fringing reef off Flat Island, 11.03 N. and 154.1 E. latitude, longitude N. 115.41 E., about 3.0 miles to the southwest of Palawan. This coral island or rather islet typifies the thousand and one islets that fringe the various islands of the archipelago.

The next day she went to pieces and is a total loss. The *West York*, iron bark, 800 tons, belonging to the Hongkong Shipping and Trading Co., left Hongkong in ballast for Begen, North Borneo. She was officered by an American captain, Foster, of Honolulu, and mate, Patterson, a Glasgow Scotchman. Her crew was composed of 12 men, Filipinos and Japs. Heavy weather was encountered and by July 12 had become so thick that it was impossible to take observations, and this kept up until the morning of the 17th the vessel riding right into the teeth of a terrific gale when she struck the fringing reef off Flat Is. Seas were then rolling high and daylight finding them in a perilous plight, the captain ordered all hands to immediately prepare to land. A succession of heavy seas were washing her from stem to stern, the intervals between seas allowing them just sufficient time to provide themselves with a few provisions hastily snatched up with which they made for the shore. On landing they hastily improvised a tent with the sails for shelter.

The island was found to be without water, uninhabited and barren with the exception of a few coconut palms. After waiting from July 17th until Aug. 2d hoping to catch sight of a passing vessel their hopes gave out and finally their predicament having reached a climax it was decided that the mate with four men of the crew should set out to seek relief. The morning of August 2d saw them at sea with two small kegs of water, one small tin of crackers, a dozen one lb. tins of salmon, also a dozen lb. tins of meat, all damaged by salt water. Each man was served two crackers and a bit of beef or salmon each, daily. Sailing was by dead reckoning. They stopped at Buena Vista, on the island of Palawan, and found the inhabitants too poor to even regale them with a pot of rice. The next stop was made at Tereri, on the same island, the people fleeing at their approach. From thence they proceeded toward Paluan on the northwest coast of Mindoro, feeling much discouraged meanwhile. On arriving at the latter place they were well received by the natives and given good sailing to obtain assistance they left there and finally arrived at this port. About a month's supply provisions and water was left behind for the crew remaining on the island if used economically.

## THE VOLUNTEER CONCERT.

Following is the programme of the promenade concert to be given on the volunteer parade ground this evening:—

PART I.—1. March "from 'Tannhauser'" Wagner, Band and Batt. R. W. Kent; 2. Song "To Anthea" Hutton, Gunner P. W. Goldring; 3. Vocal Duet "It was a lover and his lass" Wallhey, Mrs. H. M. Webb & Gunner Frank Austin; 4. Recitation, Miss Blair; 5. Humorous Songs "Things" A. B. Sherwood, Mr. A. F. Walston; 6. Selection from "The Country Girl" Monckton, Band and Batt. R. W. Kent Regt.

## INTERVAL.

PART II.—1. Waltz "The Blue Danube" Strauss, Band and Batt. Roy. West Kent Regt.; 2. Song "Is Love a dream" S. Jones, Mr. C. H. Grace; 3. Violin Solo "Nocturne" Chopin-Sarasate, Mr. F. Joki; 4. Solo "I mind the day" C. Wilbey, Mrs. H. M. Webb; 5. Song (Character) "The Skipper" E. Jonghmanns, Mr. A. F. Walston; 6. Selection from "The Orchid" Caryll, Band and Batt. R. W. Kent Regt.

God Save the King.

## "LITTLE BROWN BROTHERS."

UNCLE JONATHAN AND THE FILIPINOS.

To most people the word Manila conjures up visions of good hemp and doubtful cigars, tempered with insurgents; of Admiral Dewey firing at Spanish ships which showed such an indecent haste in opening their seacocks and sinking themselves, almost before the shells could reach them; of the American eagle, clawing down the golden banner of Spain.

Beyond that, to the average man, Manila is a name—and nothing more. Few tourists ever visit the place. It is off the main ocean highway, which runs straight from Singapore to Hongkong, and thence on to Shanghai. The Philippines are on a branch line. They possess few historical associations, no world-famous temples, or ruins of a vanished age; so the ordinary traveller passes by, without giving them a thought. Yet Manila is worth a visit, for it represents a unique form of the East—the East without the Indian or the Chinaman, without the ricksha-cooler or the syce, a bustling, nervous East, with an air of restlessness totally at variance with Oriental traditions, a modern, unnatural phase, which is fighting a losing battle against the traditions of countless past generations.

## THE THORNY PATH.

The American is new to the East, at least as a ruler; and, with characteristic audacity, he has announced his intention of proving to the European nations that he alone knows how to handle a dependency. The United States started on the thorny path of Imperialism without due reflection. The nation knew nothing of colonial problems, or it might have hesitated before accepting the grave responsibility of ruling the Philippines. Many of the wiser politicians, who foresaw the dangers ahead, remonstrated against the step; but the wave of jingoism, produced by the war with Spain, swept all before it.

From the first the Americans declined to regard the Philippines as a colony. Despite the long and sanguinary struggle against the natives, which followed hard on the purchase of the islands, the people of the States persisted in regarding the Philippines as a civilised race, as the "little brown brothers" who, though kept in ignorance by their Spanish tyrants, possessed instincts and traditions which needed but a little development to place their owners on a level with the Western nations. "The Philippines for the Filipinos" was the policy laid down by Mr. Taft, who was first Civil Governor. The islands were to be modernised, brought up-to-date. The brown brother was to be given Higher Education, to be taught to appreciate the beauties of the square on the hypothesis, to read Emerson, and understand the Declaration of Independence and the Dingley Tariff.

## AN ERROR IN PROPORTION.

The native was forthwith put on a level with the white man, both socially and politically. Filipino judges sat on the High Court, deciding cases without a jury; Filipino officials ruled provinces, as I believe I have in the whole countryside; Filipino policemen, armed with revolvers, ran riot through Manila. A month of this regime would have shown any other nation that the Oriental is always an Oriental, yet the American authorities still decline to acknowledge their mistake, although the islands are in a state of chaos, trade is decreasing at an alarming rate, and only the presence of a strong military force prevents the outbreak of another general insurrection. At the present time the two richest provinces in Luzon, the principal islands, are in revolt. In Mindanao, the second island of the group, three thousand troops are in the field; whilst the whole of Samar, the gem of the archipelago, has been laid waste by the insurgents. The blame must lie entirely with the American policy. The Government refused to recognise that the Oriental is not an individual, but merely part of a vast, inert mass which cannot help itself, or govern itself, and is never happy or contented unless it has a firm, strong hand to force it to travel the right road.

## THE PEACEFUL SPANIARD.

In the Manila of to-day one can read the whole history of the American experiment. The dreamy old Hispano-Filipino city has been startled out of its apathy, awakened rudely from the sleep of centuries. American improvements have been hastily introduced; and, at first glance, it seems as though much had been done; but it soon becomes clear that the change is merely superficial, and, were the American to leave to-morrow, the capital of the Philippines would immediately resume its interrupted slumber.

The difference between the newcomers and the Orientals is too great. It was otherwise with the Spaniard; he fitted in with the scheme of things. He was a restful person, has a fixed aversion to haste, and a firm conviction that to-morrow was as good, if not better than, today; he drifted gracefully through life, cool,

contemplative, and resigned, content to let the Asiatic be an Asiatic still.

The Spanish portions of Manila, the quaint, narrow streets, with their noisy, cobbled pavements, their spicy smells, and their squalid, big-windowed houses, seem to harmonise with their general surroundings. The grey old fortifications, now covered with trailing masses of bright green vegetation, grim, uncompromising defences, built in the time when Spain yet had engineers and soldiers, defences which were considered impregnable until a stray British fleet proved otherwise—as was the was of British fleets in the eighteenth century; the broad moat, now choked with grass and mud, and useful only as a wallowing-place for the ungainly water-buffalo; the frowning old gateways, surmounted by half-reliefs of long-dead kings and generals, who have left nothing beyond a vague memory and a few blotchy pages in some forgotten history; the quaintly, hideous cathedrals and churches; all these, though Western in origin, have nothing of the incongruous about them; for they are venerable, and silent, and useless, and so suit the East.

## THE TRIUMPH OF APATHY.

It is far otherwise with the Americanised part of Manila. Tramcars, the hall-mark of American occupation, race along the streets, impeding the traffic. The shops have adopted the customs of the States—that is to say, have doubled their prices. Ice-cream sodas can be obtained everywhere by those who wish to run their digestions. Policemen, with aggressive clubs and a lounging gait, call up memories of the tyrants of the New York street. The white population hurries to and fro, restlessly, uselessly, perspiring and breathless, as though determined to prove that, though there is no business to be done, heat and discomfort cannot tame the national passion for hustling. Over-dressed natives, painfully uncomfortable in their American clothes, join in the stream, and endeavour to imitate their new rulers.

American flags are everywhere in evidence, but a flag, though noticeable, is a thing easily removed; and, before the visitor has been in Manila long, he will come to the conclusion that the same could be said of all the improvements. They are blatant, aggressive, but superficial. Haul down the flag, and the rest would disappear as completely and almost as rapidly. The apathy of the unchanging East would win, it winning even now, is winning down the energy and patience of those well-meaning enthusiasts who, five years ago, started out to prove to an admiring world that the difference between East and West was one of geography and not of nature.—Stanley Hyatt, in *Morning Leader*.

## A VISIT TO ALEXANDROVSKY.

Mrs. Emily S. Patton, who made a visit to the island of Saghalien in 1897 and repeated the visit in 1898, has recently republished in pamphlet form her impressions of the island, in which so much interest is at present taken. In her preface to the pamphlet Mrs. Patton remarks that Japan has doubtless been "incited to the resumption of Saghalien by the recollection that she was deprived of it, as later on of Port Arthur, at a time when she was in no position to resist the base and mean machinations of Russia." The right of Japan to the island of Saghalien is a moot point. Strictly speaking, Japan will hold the island not because it is Japanese, but for the same reason that she holds Formosa, and Russia formerly held Saghalien,—that is, because she is stronger than the indigenous inhabitants. From a moral point of view there is very little to choose between the acquisition of territory by "tricks of diplomatic chicanery" or "simple prowess of arms." However, the pamphlet does not call for review on political grounds. It is an unassuming account of two visits paid to the island by a lady who has the faculty of observation, and, if it is necessarily superficial, it at any rate gives an excellent idea of how the much-talked-of island appears to a visitor. The little work (price 50 sen) can be obtained of the *Japan Gazette* Office, Yokohama.

We extract therefrom the account given by Mrs. Patton of her visit to Alexandrovsky:—

"We arrived at Alexandrovsky in the early afternoon of a beautiful day, and it looked in the distance as pretty as Nicolaevsk had done, but I was not to be deluded again, therefore looked on the scene with a suspicious eye. On the right was an immensely high headland, half-way up which was a light-house, and at its very summit a signal station. I inquired what a signal station was wanted for there, forgetting for the moment that the place was a penal settlement, and was told that when prisoners made their escape, as they sometimes did, the fact was signalled to De Castries Bay, when they would be caught on the Siberian side.

Again is the Greek Church with its minarets the first thing that catches the eye, as it stands in the centre of the town. Two or three tiers of green hills rise behind, up the first of which the houses seem to creep as if they had just got loose from the town, or as if, as the American passenger said, 'they had climbed up the hill to eat grass.' These hills are backed by mountains reaching into the clouds, looking bare and grim. I was told there were fifteen thousand convicts at Alexandrovsky, besides five thousand at a depot sixty-five miles inland; and one could see by the great importance and size of the public works at this place that an immense amount of convict labour had been expended. Here are the coal mines that supply the coal at De Castries Bay, for no ship could coal at Alexandrovsky, and it has to be all sent over there.

My friends at Korskoff had telegraphed to their friends, the Post-master at Alexandrovsky and his wife, to show me any attention in their power, so I went on shore to claim their assistance in my search for the young doctor's grave. (The place of interment of a doctor who had died in Saghalien, and whose grave Mrs. Patton has promised his relatives to visit.) I had only three hours at my disposal, for the captain was already two days behind time, owing to the delays caused by fogs and gales, and I had to find the cemetery and the grave; besides I did not to see the Museum, which my Korskoff friends had told me was the only thing worth seeing at Alexandrovsky.

Thanks to the kindness of the post-mistress, a pleasant bright German married to a Russian, and the exertions of an interpreter whom I pressed into my service, I was taken to the cemetery, a weird-looking place running along the top of a high cliff overlooking the sea, where the high, thin, black crosses marking the dead convicts' graves were clustered thickly along the cliff. The crosses over the prisoners' graves were of a different pattern to the others, and bore no inscription. A singular fashion is to have over the Russian graves two crosses enclosed within the fence, leading one to believe that there are

two graves, and the two crosses are not of the same pattern, one perhaps being of iron, the other wood. The Russian cross also is peculiar; it has a short slanting bar placed diagonally about half way down the main upright part of the cross, which has rather a pretty as well as singular effect.

After an immense amount of difficulty, owing to the grave I was in search of being without an inscription, I was told it was found, and in such an excellent state of preservation that I was glad to see I could make a favourable report upon it. I arranged for a name and date, both in English and Russian, to be added to the cross, and then took a last look at the most windy and desolate cemetery I had ever seen. The dreary outlook over the lonely sea, the black crosses of the convicts' graves, the unloved and apparently uncared-for cemetery—for not a flower or anything approaching a garden was there—doubtless in that wild, bleak spot no flowers would grow—all combined to leave a most sad impression on the mind.

Upon further inquiries made after my departure, it turned out that I had been completely misinformed. The grave I had been shown was not the one I was searching for, and the real truth of the affair came out as follows: When the father of the young drowned man heard of his son's fate, he wrote to the then Governor-General of Saghalien, thanking him for having buried his son, and forwarding a sum of £30 (in Russian money 300 roubles) to put a suitable monument over the grave. The Governor-General wrote to the father saying he had carried out his wishes, and in proof thereof forwarded what he said was a photo of the erection he had had put up. It was on comparing this photo, with the hasty sketch I made at the grave, of the stone shown me as his son's, that the father discovered he had been deceived, and on sending me the photo I found that it was only that of a common convict—i.e., a high wooden cross painted black. So that, but for the singular chance of my visiting the place, it would never have come to light that a high Russian official, the Governor-General of the Island, had been guilty of the mean baseness and duplicity of pocketing the 300 roubles, and sending home a false photograph to the bereaved father? So much for the character of Russian officials in high places! Had the same man been Governor-General when this swindle came to light, I would certainly have exposed the whole affair, but he had left Saghalien some years before my visit.

I hurried off to see the Museum, which was just opposite the Post-office and Post-master's house. It was truly a curious little place, consisting of three or four small rooms, opening one into the other, but very interesting from containing nothing except what had been made on Saghalien, or objects of natural history that had been caught there.

In one room were life-sized models of Gilyaks, Tungus, and Tinos. I saw the cradle of a Gilyak baby, with a model baby in it. It consisted of a scooped-out piece of wood like a canoe, just large enough to hold the child, which was laid full length on its back, and tightly laced into the cradle with strips of fish-skin. I saw the snow shoes used by the Gilyaks when hunting over the snow. They were very curious, about four or five feet long, curved at either end like the rocker of a rocking horse, but very light. There were many models made by the prisoners of houses after the fashion of Saghalien, also many models in white chalk or plaster of different kinds of prison labour, with the prisoners at work—the figures about eight inches high. One was a prisoner wheeling a heavy barrow, to which he was attached by a long iron bar, besides having iron on his legs as I had seen them at Korskoff. Another was a prisoner who was chained to a wall, the man never to be unchained from the barrow, but even to sleep with it attached to him.

The many natural objects, such as fish, seals, birds, and birds' eggs, shells, fossils, minerals, and such like were most interesting from being all collected at Saghalien, but I was sorry that I had not time to spare for more than a hasty glance at them, for the post-mistress insisted that I should have a cup of coffee with her before returning to the steamer. Whether it was that she was German and not Russian I cannot say, but her rooms bore evidence of far more elegant refinement and comfort than others I had been in. A small conservatory, and a profusion of plants in the rooms, were noticeable as a rarity in that land of ugliness, and I was sorry that I had to hurry back to the *Baikal*, which looked more uninviting than ever after the glimpse of cleanliness and good taste I had just had.

## COMMERCIAL.

## TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

|                     |          |
|---------------------|----------|
| London—Bank T.T.    | 111 1/2  |
| Do. demand          | 111 3/16 |
| Do. 4 months' sight | 111 5/16 |
| France—Bank T.T.    | 242 1/2  |
| America—Bank T.T.   | 46 1/2   |
| Germany—Bank T.T.   | 157      |
| India T.T.          | 144 1/2  |
| Do. demand          | 144 1/2  |
| Singapore—Bank T.T. | 7 1/2    |
| Singapore T.T.      | 8 1/2    |
| Japan—Bank T.T.     | 94 1/2   |
| Java—Bank T.T.      | 115 1/2  |

Buying.

|   |          |
|---|----------|
| 4 months' sight L/C.                    | 111 7/16 |
| 6 months' sight L/C.                    | 111 9/16 |
| 30 days' sight San Francisco & New York | 77 1/2   |
| 1 months' sight do.                     | 48 1/2   |
| 30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne     | 111 1/16 |
| 4 months' sight France                  | 242 1/2  |
| 6 months' sight do.                     | 248 1/2  |
| 4 months' sight Germany                 | 157 1/2  |
| Bar Silver                              | 22 1/2   |
| Bank of England rate                    | 23 1/2   |
| Sovereign                               | 10 1/2   |

## OPIMUM QUOTATIONS.

|                                      |           |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| To-day's quotations are as follows:— | Per picul |
| Malwa New                            | 1,190     |
| " Old                                | 1,250     |
| " Older                              | 1,340     |
| " Oldest                             | 1,380     |
| Patna New                            | 1,135     |
| " Old                                | 1,190     |
| Benares New                          | 1,080     |
| " Old                                | 1,050     |
| Persian (Pahar)                      | 750/10    |

## THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, First Assistant of the Hongkong Observatory:—On the 19th at 11.50 a.m. The barometer has risen in the neighbourhood of Hongkong, and fallen in N. China.

The depression has probably entered the coast to the North of Hainan.

A depression advancing from the Westward has appeared over N. China.

Moderate SE. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and SE. and S. winds decreasing in force over the N. part of the China Sea.

Forecast:—moderate SE. winds, showery.

## To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the half year ending 30th June last, at the rate of ONE POUND AND FIFTEEN SHILLINGS STERLING per Share of £125, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of August current, at the Offices of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,  
J. R. M. SMITH,  
Chief Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [847]

THE Undersigned invite applications for the post of COMPTROLLER to an old and well established Bank. Applications to be in writing and to state qualifications and age of applicant. The highest references required.

No one need apply unless he is an experienced man of business and prepared to give substantial security.  
Apply to—  
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [848]

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

GRAND PROMENADE

CONCERT,

on the

VOLUNTEER PARADE GROUND,

(Near Tramway Station),

TO-NIGHT,

August 19th, at 9.15 P.M.

Tickets ... .. \$2 and \$1,  
Can be obtained at the Volunteer Head Quarters, near the Hongkong Club.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [849]

FITZ GERALD BROS.

MAMMOTH

CIRCUS

COMBINATION.

PRONOUNCED BY PRESS AND

PUBLIC TO BE THE BEST SHOW

EVER SEEN IN HONGKONG.

FOR A LIMITED SEASON ONLY.

TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY) TO-NIGHT,

August 19th, August 19th,

AT 9.15 P.M.

LAST NIGHT OF THE FIRST SPLENDID

PROGRAMME.

FIRST GRAND CHANGE

OF PROGRAMME.

MONDAY NEXT, August 21st,

When startling novelties will be presented.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 22nd,

VICE-REGAL NIGHT,

When His Excellency Sir MATTHEW NATHAN,

K.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, and party will be present.

LOCATION: CAUSEWAY BAY.

Prices:—Boxes and First Chairs \$3; Second Chairs \$2; Stalls \$1; Gallery (Chinese only) 50 cents. Special rates for men of the Naval and Military Services.

Box Plan at ROBINSON PIANO COMPANY.

Special Trams will leave the Post Office every few minutes direct to the door and will await passengers after the performance.  
A Special Tram runs to the Peak after the performance.

HAL GEORGE,

Representative.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [850]

BUTTER.

DURING THE SUMMER.

WE WILL DELIVER

FRESH AUSTRALIAN BUTTER,

in 4 lb. Pats.

THE DAIRY FARM CO.,

LIMITED.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [49]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND

YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ERNEST SIMONS,"

Captain Aillard, will be despatched for the

above ports, on or about TUESDAY, the 22nd

instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [7]

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

FROM JAVA PORTS AND MACASSAR.

THE J. C. J. L. Steamship

"TJIMAHU,"

Captain de Brouwer, having arrived from the

above ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby re-

quested to send in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature by the Undersigned and to

take immediate delivery of their Goods from

alongside.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge and/or

Cargo left on board after the 24th instant will be

landed in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf

and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at

Consignees' risk and expense.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice

has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

The Steamer will be despatched for SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA on the 25th inst.

Head Agency of the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905. [849]

## Intimations.











## Mails.

MESSAGERIES  
MARITIMES  
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON,  
SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
COLOMBO, ADEN, EGYPT,  
MARSEILLES, LONDON,  
HAYRE, BORDEAUX,  
MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

## The S.S. "SYDNEY."

Captain F. Combe, will be despatched for  
MARSEILLES on TUESDAY, the 22nd  
August, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading  
issued for above ports.

Cargo also booked for principal places in  
Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. ARMAND BEHIC... 5th September.

S.S. ERNEST SIMONS... 19th September.

S.S. POLYNESIEN... 3rd October.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,  
Agent.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1905.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,  
ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN  
PORTS, FLYMOUTH AND  
LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA,  
PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERI-  
CAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

## "MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's  
Mails, will be despatched from this for  
BOMBAY, on SATURDAY, the 20th August,  
at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the  
above Ports in connection with the Company's  
S.S. Macedonia, 10,500 tons, from Colombo,  
Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is  
secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France,  
and Tea for London (under arrangement) will  
be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail  
steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and  
London; other Cargo for London, &c., will be  
conveyed from Bombay by the S.S. Calcutta,  
due in London on the 8th October.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4  
P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and  
Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to  
L. S. LEWIS,  
Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 12th August, 1905.

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.  
BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.  
BOSTON TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY  
COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR  
VICTORIA, B.O., AND TACOMA,  
VIA  
MOJI; KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Captain.       | Sailing.   |
|----------|-------|----------------|------------|
| Hyades   | 3,753 | Geo. Wright    | At Aug. 22 |
| Lysa     | 3,753 | G. V. Williams | "Sept. 15  |
| Platani  | 3,753 | F. G. Purinton | "Sept. 29  |
| Shawmut  | 9,505 | E. V. Roberts  | "Oct. 13   |
| Tremont  | 9,505 | T. W. Garlick  | "Oct. 27   |

Steamer marked (\*) have no second-class  
passenger accommodation.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION,  
ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC  
LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. Shawmut and Tremont  
are fitted with very superior accommodation  
for first and second class passengers. The  
large size of these vessels ensures steadiness  
at sea. Electric fan in each room.

Barber's shop and steam-laundry. Cargo  
carried in cold storage.

For further information, apply to  
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,  
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,  
Hongkong, 10th August, 1905.

## Insurance.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-  
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned AGENTS of the above  
Company are prepared to accept First  
Class FOREIGN and CHINESE RISKS at  
CURRENT RATES.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong 28th May, 1895.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

A BUILDING at CAUSEWAY BAY, at  
present in occupation of the Steam  
Laundry Co., Ltd.  
No. 1, RIFON TERRACE,  
FLATS in MORRISON TERRACE, facing  
Polo Ground.  
OFFICES in course of erection, CON-  
NAUGHT ROAD (near BLAKE PIER),  
GODOWNS: PRAYA EAST.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1905.

## TO LET.

NO. 3, MACDONNELL ROAD.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 19th July, 1905.

## TO LET.

GODOWN No. 3, NEW PRAYA, Kennedy  
Town.

Apply to—  
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-  
MENT & AGENCY CO., LD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

## TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

"FOREST LODGE," Caine Road.

Apply to—  
H. N. MODY.

Hongkong, 4th May, 1905.

## TO LET.

SEMI-DETACHED VILLAS, Two, in  
Garden Road, near the Ferry, with Fine  
Bright and Airy Rooms. GAS and ELECTRIC  
BELLS laid on. Commanding fine view of the  
Harbour.

Rents very moderate.

Apply to—  
H. RUTTONJEE,

No. 5, D'Agular Street,  
37 and 38, Elgin Road, Kowloon.

Hongkong, 5th June, 1905.

## For Sale.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,  
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

\$4.50 per Cask 375 lbs. net ex Factory.

\$2.70 per Bag 250 lbs. net ex Factory.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—  
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1905.

## TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid,  
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)  
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents—  
SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

## FOR SALE.

INCANDESCENT  
GASOLINE  
LAMPS

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,  
from the best makers.

INCANDESCENT  
MANTLES,  
OHIMNEYS,  
GLOBES,  
SHADES, &c.,  
for  
GASOLINE AND GAS  
LAMPS  
at the most moderate  
prices.

Lamps fixed up for  
buyers free of charge.

Naphtha of the best  
kind kept in stock.

TAI KWONG CO.,  
56, Lyndhurst Terrace.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1904.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## ACHEE &amp; CO.

ESTABLISHED 1859.

## FURNITURE,

## DEPOT

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

FOR

REQUISITES.

EASTMAN'S

&c., &c., &c.

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.

Telephone 256.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1904.

## SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. BENJAMIN, KELLY & POTTS. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS.  | NO. OF<br>SHARES. | VALUE.     | PAID UP.   | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.<br>RESERVE.   | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT. | LAST DIVIDEND.  | APPROXIMATE<br>RETURN AT<br>PRESENT<br>QUOTATION. | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS.      |
|--|-------------------|------------|------------|--|------------------------|---|---|-----------------------------|
| BANKS.   |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation  | 50,000            | \$125      | \$125      | \$1,000,000<br>\$8,000,000<br>\$250,000  | \$1,493,408            | Div. of £1.10; and bonus of £1 @ ex-<br>change 1/11 9/16=\$25.46 for second<br>half-year 1904   | 5 %   | (\$912) sales<br>London £89 |
| National Bank of China, Limited  | 99,915            | £7         | £5         | \$200,000  | \$41,768               | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903   |   | \$38 buyers                 |
| MARINE INSURANCES.   |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited   | 10,000            | \$250      | \$50       | \$1,400,000<br>81,739  | \$150,494              | \$17 for 1903   | 5 1/2 %   | \$330 buyers                |
| China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited                                      | 24,000            | \$83.33    | \$25       | \$500,000<br>\$151,992<br>\$362,366<br>\$371,445   | Nil.                   | \$4 1/2 for year ended 30.4.1904  | 6 %   | \$76 buyers                 |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited   | 10,000            | £15        | £5         | Tls. 800,000   | Tls. 217,119           | Interim of 7/6 1904   | 8 %   | Tls. 82                     |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited                                     | 10,000            | \$250      | \$100      | \$1,850,000<br>20,000<br>\$372,749<br>\$893,110<br>\$846,773<br>\$700,000<br>\$37,794                        | \$2,078,997            | \$35 for 1903   | 4 1/2 %   | \$750 sales                 |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited   | 8,000             | \$100      | \$60       | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$5,241<br>\$1,205,395   | \$486,284              | \$12 and \$3 special dividend for 1903  | 8 1/2 %   | \$172 1/2                   |
| FIRE INSURANCES.   |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited  | 20,000            | \$100      | \$20       | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$5,241<br>\$1,205,395   | \$329,047              | \$5 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903   | 8 1/2 %   | \$84 sales                  |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited                                       | 8,000             | \$250      | \$50       | \$1,200,000  | \$360,372              | \$34 for 1903   | 10 1/2 %  | \$335 sellers               |
| SHIPPING, TUG AND CARGO BOATS.   |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited                                    | 30,000            | \$25       | \$25       | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,439<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,370<br>\$120,000<br>\$241,150<br>\$3,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904  | 5 %   | \$20 sellers                |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited   | 20,000            | \$50       | \$50       | \$250,000<br>\$85,439<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,370<br>\$120,000<br>\$241,150<br>\$3,999            | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904  | 5 1/2 %   | \$35                        |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.                                   | 80,000            | \$15       | \$15       | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$5,241<br>\$1,205,395   | 18.074                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905  | 7 1/2 %   | \$26 ex div. b.             |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited                                   | 60,000            | £10        | £10        | Tls. 25,000  | Tls. 44,435            | 12/- @ 1/10=\$6.29.51 for 1904  | 6 1/2 %   | \$66                        |
| Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited                                      | 200,000           | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | Tls. 25,000  | Tls. 43,762            | Tls. 2 1/2 final making Tls. 4 1/2 for 1904   | 7 1/2 %   | Tls. 60 buyers              |
| Do. (Preference)   | 100,000           | £1         | £1         | Tls. 12,500  | Tls. 21,882            | Tls. 1 1/2 final making Tls. 3 1/2 for 1904   | 7 1/2 %   | Tls. 50 buyers              |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited                                 | 10,000            | \$10       | \$10       | \$25,000<br>\$85,439<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,370<br>\$120,000<br>\$241,150<br>\$3,999             | \$929                  | Interim of 1/- (Coupon No. 5) for 1904  | 4 1/2 %   | \$33                        |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited  | 10,000            | \$10       | \$5        | \$25,000<br>\$85,439<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,370<br>\$120,000<br>\$241,150<br>\$3,999             | \$21,331               | \$1.80 for year ending 30.4.1905  | 5 1/2 %   | \$25                        |
| Straits Steamship Company, Limited   | 5,000             | \$100      | \$100      | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$5,241<br>\$1,205,395   | \$21,331               | \$10 for 1904   | 7 %   | \$145                       |
| Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited  | 30,000            | T.Tls. 50  | T.Tls. 50  | Tls. 125,000<br>Tls. 276,679   | Tls. 6,190             | Interim of Tls. 2 for 1905  | 13 1/2 %  | Tls. 29 buyers              |
| REFINERIES.  |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited  | 20,000            | \$100      | \$100      | \$450,000<br>none  | Dr. \$42,812           | Interim of \$10 for 1905  | 11 %  | \$233 ex div. aa.           |
| Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited  | 7,000             | \$100      | \$100      | \$100,000  | Tls. 1,635             | \$3 for 1897  | 3 1/2 %   | \$25 sellers                |
| Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited                                       | 7,000             | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | Tls. 100,000   | Tls. 1,635             | Tls. 2 1/2 for year ending 30.9.04  |   | Tls. 68 buyers              |
| MINING.  |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.                                   | 1,000,000         | £1         | £1         | £40,000<br>none  | £7,820                 | Interim of 1/- (No. 4)  |   | Tls. 7.20 sellers           |
| Oriental Consolidated Mining Company, Limited                                  | 150,000           | G \$10     | G \$10     | £18,100  | Dr. £8,745             | Interim of 50 cents (gold) for 1905 (No. 5)   |   | G. \$18                     |
| Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited                                   | 50,000            | £1         | £1         | £4,873   |                        | No. 12 of 1/-=48 cents  |   | \$3 buyers                  |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.  |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| Farnham (S. C.) Boyd & Co., Limited  | 55,200            | Tls. 100   | Tls. 100   | Tls. 1,000,000   | Tls. 34,974            | Final of Tls. 8 making Tls. 13 for 1904/5   | 9 1/2 %   | Tls. 138                    |
| Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited  | 12,000            | \$25       | \$25       | \$70,000   | \$5,577                | \$3.75 for 1904 on old capital  | 7 1/2 %   | \$27 buyers                 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.                                  | 40,000            | \$50       | \$50       | \$500,000<br>\$300,000<br>\$33,500   | \$29,422               | Interim of \$2 1/2 for 1905   | 5 %   | \$102 1/2 sellers           |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.  | 50,000            | \$50       | \$50       | \$500,000<br>\$300,000<br>\$33,500   | \$498,289              | \$6 dividend and \$1 bonus for 2nd half-<br>year 1904   | 6 1/2 %   | \$200                       |
| New Amoy Dock Company, Limited   | 6,000             | \$6 1/2    | \$6 1/2    | Tls. 48,210  | \$489                  | \$1 1/2 for 1903  | 7 %   | \$17                        |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company   | 32,000            | Tls. 100   | Tls. 100   | Tls. 59,880  | Tls. 10,711            | Final of Tls. 6 making Tls. 10 for 1904   | 5 1/2 %   | Tls. 195 sellers            |
| Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, Limited  | 37,000            | \$100      | \$100      | \$200,000  | \$206,645              | \$20 for 2nd half year making \$26 for 1904   | 6 1/2 %   | \$185                       |
| Yangtze Wharf and Godown Company, Limited                                      | 2,500             | Tls. 100   | Tls. 100   | Tls. 17,500  | Tls. 2,763             | Tls. 18 for 1904  | 9 1/2 %   | Tls. 195 buyers             |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDING.  |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai)                                  | 30,000            | \$25       | \$25       | none   | \$9,989                | \$2 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904  | 8 1/2 %   | \$29 1/2                    |
| Astor House Hotel, Limited (Tientsin)  | 2,000             | T.Tls. 50  | T.Tls. 50  | Tls. 34,000  | Tls. 806               | Final of Tls. 5 making Tls. 9   | 6 1/2 %   | Tls. 135 sales              |
| Central Stores, Limited  | 6,000             | \$15       | \$15       | Tls. 8,000   | \$1,502                | Final of 60 cents making \$1.50 for 1904  | 10 %  | \$18 sales                  |
| Do. (Founders)   | 123               | \$15       | \$15       | \$20,000   |                        | None  | 7 %   | \$7 1/2                     |
| Do. (New Issue)  | 24,000            | \$15       | \$15       | \$100,000  | \$3,554                | \$5 for second half-year making \$10 for 1904   | 7 %   | \$150 sales                 |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited  | 12,000            | \$50       | \$50       | \$10,000   | \$37,875               | Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1905   | 5 1/2 %   | \$127 buyers                |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.                                  | 50,000            | \$100      | \$100      | \$250,000  | Tls. 7,202             | Tls. 2 1/2 for the year ending 31.3.1905  | 14 1/2 %  | Tls. 17 sales               |
| Hotel des Colonies Company, Limited (Shanghai)                                 | 9,000             | \$100      | \$100      | Tls. 20,986  | First year             | Interim of \$4  |   | \$105                       |
| Hotel Metropole Company, Limited   | 2,000             | \$100      | \$100      | \$200,994  | \$11,958               | 90 cents for 1904   | 7 1/2 %   | \$12 buyers                 |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited                                    | 150,000           | \$10       | \$10       | \$50,000   | \$377                  | \$3 for 1904  | 7 1/2 %   | \$40 sellers                |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited                                     | 6,000             | \$50       | \$50       | none   |                        |   |   |                             |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited                                      | 52,000            | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | Tls. 828,813   | Tls. 40,666            | Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905  | 6 1/2 %   | Tls. 125                    |
| Tientsin Hotel des Colonies, Limited   | 1,400             | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | none   | Tls. 670               | Interim of Tls. 3 for 1905  | 12 1/2 %  | Tls. 45 sales               |
| Tientsin Land Investment Company, Limited                                      | 7,726             | Tls. 100   | Tls. 100   | Tls. 67,300  | Tls. 725               | Final of Tls. 4 making Tls. 7 for 1904  | 6 %   | Tls. 117 1/2 buyers         |
| Wei-hai-wei Land and Building Company, Limited                                 | 3,764             | Tls. 25    | Tls. 25    | none   | Tls. 5,750             | None  |   | Tls. 32 buyers              |
| West Point Building Company, Limited   | 12,500            | \$50       | \$50       | none   | \$1,247                | Interim of \$1 1/2 for 1905   | 6 1/2 %   | \$56                        |
| COTTON MILLS.  |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.                                  | 15,000            | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | none   | Tls. 11,655            | Tls. 4 for year ended 31.10.1903  | 8 %   | Tls. 50 sellers             |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing<br>Company, Limited               | 125,000           | \$10       | \$10       | none   | \$22,862               | 50 cents for the year ending 31.7.04  | 3 1/2 %   | \$11 1/2                    |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                               | 10,000            | Tls. 75    | Tls. 75    | Tls. 50,000<br>Tls. 35,227   | Tls. 13,629            | Interim of 3 % a/c 1898   |   | Tls. 45 sales               |
| Laou-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.                              | 8,000             | Tls. 100   | Tls. 100   | none   | Tls. 10,000            | Interim of 4 % a/c 1898 on 5,000 shares   |   | Tls. 55 buyers              |
| Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited                                      | 2,000             | Tls. 500   | Tls. 500   | Tls. 8,115   | Tls. 22,050            | 4 % for 1897  |   | Tls. 200 buyers             |
| MISCELLANEOUS.   |                   |            |            |  |                        |   |   |                             |
| Anglo-German Brewing Company, Limited  | 4,000             | \$100      | \$100      | none   | £770                   | 15 per share for 1904   | 0 1/2 %   | \$118 sales                 |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited  | 8,604             | 12/6       | 12/6       | none   | \$1,182                | \$1 for 1904  | 8 1/2 %   | \$36                        |
| Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited   | 1,200             | \$10       | \$10       | \$8,000  | Nil.                   | \$1 for 1904  | 8 1/2 %   | \$114                       |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited  | 60,000            | \$12       | \$12       | none   | Tls. 718               | Interim of Tls. 5 for 1905  | 8 1/2 %   | Tls. 77 1/2 sales           |
| China Flour Mill Co., Limited  | 4,000             | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | Tls. 30,000  | Tls. 718               | None  |   | \$10                        |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited   | 50,000            | \$10       | \$10       | \$3,739  | \$5,581                | 80 cents for 1904   | 9 %   | \$9 buyers                  |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.                                  | 100,000           | \$10       | \$10       | \$8,000  |                        | \$1 1/2 for year ending 31.7.1903   |   | \$17 sellers                |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited  | 25,000            | \$7 1/2    | \$6        |  |                        | \$2 for 1904  | 7 %   | \$28 buyers                 |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited   | 150,000           | \$10       | \$10       | \$400,000<br>\$500,000<br>\$180,000  | \$95,054               | Final of \$1 1/2 making \$2 1/2   | 9 1/2 %   | \$37 buyers                 |
| Hall & Holt, Limited   | 21,000            | \$20       | \$20       | \$25,394<br>£3,000   | \$7,551                | £1 div. and 2/- bonus for 1904  | 7 %   | \$175 buyers                |
| Hongkong & China Gas Company, Limited  | 7,000             | £10        | £10        |  | £8,188                 |   |   |                             |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited   | 30,000            | \$10       | \$10       | none   | \$2,151                | \$1.00<br>50 cents for year ending 30.4.1905  | 6 1/2 %   | \$15                        |
| Hongkong High-Level Tramways Company, Ltd.                                     | 1,250             | \$100      | \$100      | \$50,000   | \$2,796                | \$15 for year ending 30.11.1904   | 7 1/2 %   | \$122                       |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited  | 5,000             | \$25       | \$25       | \$60,000   | \$5,336                | Interim of \$4 for 1905   | 7 %   | \$37 1/2 sellers            |
| Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.                                      | 10,000            | \$50       | \$50       | \$60,000   | \$11,137               | \$10 for 1904   | 7 %   | \$14 buyers                 |
| Hongkong Steam Waterboat Company, Limited                                      | 15,000            | \$10       | \$10       | \$4,500  | \$290                  | Interim of 50 cents 30.9.04   | 13 1/2 %  | \$145 sales                 |
| Latou, Crawford & Co., Limited (Shanghai)                                      | 2,500             | \$100      | \$100      | none   | \$21,582               | Interim of \$5<br>and quarterly of Tls. 5, paid 15.6.05 mak-<br>ing so far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1905 | 7 1/2 %   | Tls. 165 buyers             |
| Maatschappij tot Mijn-, Bosch- en Landbouw-<br>exploitatie in Langkat, Limited | 25,000            | Ga. 100    | Ga. 100    | Tls. 528,210<br>Tls. 170,465   | Tls. 35,949            | ing so far Tls. 12 1/2 for 1905   |   | Tls. 25                     |
| Mondon, (E. L.) Limited  | 7,000             | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | none   | Dr. Tls. 117,638       | Tls. 5 for 1902   |   | \$9 1/2 nom.                |
| Philippine Company, Limited  | 67,500            | \$10       | \$10       | None   | Dr. \$5,537            | First year  |   |                             |
| Shanghai & Hongkong Dyeing and Cleaning Co., Ltd.                              | 1,500             | \$50       | \$50       |  |                        | None  |   |                             |
| Shanghai Gas Company, Limited  | 16,000            | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | Tls. 141,000<br>Tls. 108,172   | Tls. 8,011             | Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905  | 7 %   | Tls. 122 1/2 sales          |
| Shanghai Horse Bazaar Company, Limited   | 5,400             | Tls. 50    | Tls. 50    | Tls. 45,000  | Tls. 10,247            | Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905   | 6 1/2 %   | Tls. 80 sales               |
| Shanghai Pulp and Paper Company, Limited                                       | 4,500             | Tls. 100   | Tls. 100   | Tls. 25,000  | Tls. 6,998             | Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905  | 8 1/2 %   | Tls. 155 sales              |
| Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited                                      | 30,000            | Tls. 20    | Tls. 20    | Tls. 24,820<br>Tls. 25,000   | Tls. 1,091             | Final of Tls. 1 1/2 making Tls. 9   | 13 1/2 %  | Tls. 68 sales               |
| Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited   | 7,200             | £20        | £20        | Tls. 170,000   | Tls. 17,220            | Interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1905  | 7 1/2 %   | Tls. 420 buyers             |
| South China Morning Post, Limited  | 6,000             | \$5        | \$5        | none   | Dr. \$5,668            | None  |   | \$20                        |
| Steam Laundry Company, Limited   | 10,000            | \$5        | \$5        | none   | \$3,644                | 60 cents for year ended 31.5.04   | 7 1/2 %   | \$8 buyers                  |
| Straits Ice Company, Limited   | 2,000             | \$100      | \$100      | \$750,000<br>\$50,000  | \$700                  | \$10 for second half year 1904  | 13 1/2 %  | \$7 1/2 buyers              |
| Straits Trading Company, Limited   | 250,000           | \$10       | \$10       | \$750,000<br>\$50,000  | \$84,813               | \$1 div. and 35 cents bonus for half year<br>ended 30.9.1904                                    | 6 1/2 %   | \$12 1/2 sales              |
| Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited   | 2,000             | T.Tls. 100 | T.Tls. 100 | Tls. 15,295<br>Tls. 4,000  | Tls. 1,012             | Final of Tls. 2 1/2 making Tls. 8 1/2 for 1904/5  | 7 %   | T.Tls. 120                  |
| United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited                                       | 4,000             | \$10       | \$4 1/2    | \$22,000   | \$55                   | 80 cents for year ended 31.5.1905   | 9 %   | \$9 buyers                  |
| Do. (Founders)   | 100               | \$10       | \$10       | \$100,000  | \$6,096                | £19.80 for year ended 31.5.1905   | 11 1/2 %  | \$180 buyers                |
| Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited   | 90,000            | \$10       | \$10       | \$25,000   |                        | Final of 50 cents making \$1 for 1904   | 7 1/2 %   | \$13 1/2 buyers             |
| William Powell, Limited  | 12,000<br>3,000   | \$10       | \$10       | \$3,000  | \$588                  | Interim of 50 cents for year 1904/1905  | 10 1/2 %  | \$14 buyers                 |
|  |                   |            |            |  |                        | First year  |   | \$10.50                     |



# The Hongkong Telegraph.

## MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

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### CONTENTS.

#### Births, Marriages and Deaths.

**Leading Articles:**  
Mothers and Amahs.  
Coastwise Shipping in the Philippines.  
Pour Passer Le Temps.  
Is It Peace?  
Native Christians in China.  
An Emperor's Birthday.  
Asiatic Labour in Columbia.

#### Telegrams:

America and the Boycott.  
Japanese still Victorious.  
Palladi Rejected.  
Oil Steamer Abused.  
The Peace Terms.  
Chinese Commission.  
Peace Terms.  
American Boycott.  
The Peace Conference.  
Langkat Dividend.  
Langkat Shares.

#### Meetings:

The Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.  
Tebrau Planting Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

#### Legal Intelligence:

Alleged Trespass in Hongkong.  
Promissory Note Action.  
Dodwell v. Moss.

#### Police:

The Alleged Murder at Shauiwan.  
Mysterious Murder.  
The Alleged Murder in Yunnan.  
Post Office Difficulties.

#### Correspondence:

"Grumbles" from Macao.

#### Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:

The Chinese Commercial Union.  
The Prince and Princess Arisugawa.  
Birthday Celebrations.  
Shipping Jetties.  
The Sully.  
The Rider Main System.  
Volunteers at Church.  
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.  
Fitzgerald's Circus.  
Ice Company for Canton.  
Macao Earthquakes.  
Macao Notes.  
Canton Notes.  
Canton Viceroy.  
Mr. J. R. Twentymen.  
Astor House Hotel Co., Ltd.  
Wingard Challenge Shield.  
The Vernacular Press of South China.  
The Troubles in Honan.  
Wachow Notes.  
Minnesota Record Run.  
The Wreck of the West York.  
Secretary Taft's stirring Speech.  
The Peace Question.  
The Conquest of Saghalien.  
A Visit to Alexandrovsky.  
Baron von Krieglstein, Don Quixote of Journalism.  
The Position on the Amur.  
Japanese Gold and Silver Mines.  
Cotton for Japan.  
Great Britain and Japan.  
Ascents of Fujiyama.  
The Pacific Trade.  
Nine Armies in the Field.  
A Disturbance in Korea.  
Mr. Taft and his Mission to the Philippines.  
Japanese Intentions in the Pacific.  
Interesting Wedding.

#### Commercial:

Weekly Share Report.  
Freight.  
Shanghai Share Market.  
Shanghai Share Report.  
Saigon Rice.  
Exchange.  
Opium.

#### Local and General.

#### BIRTHS.

On 6th August, at No. 47, Unskill Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. BERNARD FIRTH, a daughter.  
On 9th August, at 187, Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. E. ROACH, a daughter.  
On 11th August, at Szechuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of L. W. MICHAEL, of a daughter.  
On 11th August, at Alexandra Building, Yuen-ming-yuen Road, Shanghai, the wife of H. EDWARD MCCANN, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

On 11th August, at H. B. M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, before Sir Pelham Warren, K.C.M.G., PETER FENWICK to LIZZIE STEWART.  
On August 12th, at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, Hongkong, THOMAS CHARLES SWABY, to NORA WYATT SIMMONS. No cards.

#### DEATHS.

On 2nd August, at Kuling, HERVEL JOY, infant daughter of Edith and Walter J. Clennell (H.B.V. Consul, Kiukiang), aged 6 weeks.  
On 8th August, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, WILLIAM EDWARD HUNT, Silk Inspector, aged 56 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.  
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1905.

#### MOTHERS AND AMAHS.

(12th August.)

Life in the East is such a bundle of contradictions at the best, that it is something in the nature of a capture to discover a theme, and a domestic theme at that, which attracts the attention of East and West alike. It has been discovered by an American lady in Manila that mothers in the Philippines—those who are in what may be termed fairly affluent circumstances—are woefully neglectful of their children. They leave the poor youngsters to the tender mercies of the amah, while they themselves spend their time galivanting from house to house in search of that fleeting shadow, pleasure. Nobody will deny the fact that a vast amount of responsibility is cast upon the amah. She is the foster-mother of the children under her charge. They come to look to her for

guidance and support. It is to her that they confide their little troubles, and seek explanations of the strange things that come within their narrow horizon. If the amah is trustworthy, and undoubtedly in the majority of cases they are beyond reproach, the child grows up in an atmosphere created by the amah, varied with occasional glimpses of a land where all is milk and honey, and fine dresses and elegant manners form the chief features of the landscape. That the children born in the tropics, reared by amahs, and sent into the schoolroom with a hazy idea of what European life means, prove themselves capable of holding their own in the fight for mastery, speaks volumes for the care of the average amah. People come to the East who have never been accustomed to the eternal presence of servants when they live at home. Some have been brought up in households where servants were unknown, which is in no way derogatory to them. But once they come under the spell of the East, they accept the plethora of servants as a matter of course; and after a time find themselves incapable of doing a single thing for themselves. The "boy" must always be at their beck and call; he must be quite as ready to untie a shoelace or close a window as to prepare the maternal cup or act as a celestial "James." When the children appear, they are assigned to the amah, who becomes as essential a part of the household as the cook herself. It is not suggested for a moment that the sojourners in Hongkong show any exceptional carelessness in the matter of looking after their children, but it can be asserted with every show of reason that far too much responsibility is thrust upon the amah. The children, instead of being part and parcel of the family life, gradually lose touch with their parents, and are a great deal more interested in the doings of the various nondescripts who hang around the house than in the comings and goings of their natural protectors. Children, in fact, are looked upon as a nuisance; a little petting, a few words of praise, much in the same way that one would pat a dog and say "Good boy," is the substance of the lord and master's recognition; while the chateleine of the house wearily cries—"Go to the amah; there's a dear," and with a perfunctory caress the interview is over. Amahs are only human, and with their charges in tow they congregate together to chatter and gossip the whole day long. The result of all this is that an English child can usually patter Chinese long before he knows half a dozen words of his mother tongue. As already observed, however, the amahs are on the whole a faithful and, for their class, an intelligent race, which is proved by the character of "the native born." When it falls out otherwise, then the deluge. The children, under these conditions, grow up in unrestricted licence of action. They learn things and see sights which should be hidden from them. Occasionally we hear of terrible cases in which children have been wronged for life. The miscreants are punished and there the matter ends. But how many cases occur where wrong has been committed that never see the light of day? They are hushed up, thrown with the other skeletons into the cupboard, and, if possible, forgotten. The cases that do gain a small publicity are mere ripples rising from a vasty deep. Who is to blame, in these circumstances, for the moral twist which is rooted in the character of these youngsters trained by callous nurses? Not the amahs, for after all they are only paid servants, who may have performed the absolute duties expected of them, but have failed to recognise that any responsibility devolved upon them in attempting to direct the mind of their charges. It is, therefore, the natural guardians of these future citizens of the State who have to be censured for their lack of interest in their offspring and their wanton neglect of their children's upbringing and education. The cry of the American mother in Manila that her sisters should devote their time and attention to the children who call them "mother" should echo throughout the East. It is a God-given duty bestowed upon them, and they will be sharply called to judgment if they betray their trust.

#### COASTWISE SHIPPING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(14th August.)

The people of Manila have surpassed themselves in their welcome to Mr. W. H. Taft, the Secretary for War in the United States Government, and Miss Alice Roosevelt, the daughter of the President. There have been processions and carnivals galore, banquets and entertainments without end, until even the indomitable Secretary for War must begin to pray for a respite from the good wishes of his friends. It does not appear yet, however, that the able politician has made any very notable pronouncement on the situation in the Philippines, with one exception and that was a short reference—imperfectly and to our mind inadequately reported in some of the Manila newspapers—to the coastwise shipping laws. It is proposed by the United States Government to extend the coastwise laws which are at present in force in the United States to the Philippines, and all being satisfactory the new regulations will come into operation on the 1st July, next year. These laws are directed against the shipping of other countries which trade with the Philippines, inasmuch as they preclude vessels of foreign nationalities carrying on an inter-port island trade. They are intended to benefit the Philippine shipping, by affording advantages and opportunities of traffic withheld from outside competitors. Naturally this affects Hongkong very closely. At present

the bulk of the shipping trade in the Philippines is in the hands of foreign firms. Hongkong is the centre of the shipping trade with Manila, and it is usual for vessels trading between Hongkong and the Philippines to call at ports other than Manila. But when the new coastwise shipping laws are set in force vessels belonging to Hongkong firms and flying the British or any other foreign flag will be restricted to trade at one port in the American dependency, or rather to one port at each voyage. There is a strong party against this condition of things even in the Philippines. At a meeting held with the object of discussing the tariff, a leading planter, Senor Esteban de la Rama, said "Here you have the United States extending the coastwise shipping laws to the Philippines after July 1, 1906. This shows the view held that the Philippines are an integral part of the United States and that the citizens of the mother country should participate in the benefits of the coastwise shipping. But on the other hand, we see an impossible barrier erected between us and the United States in the shape of a prohibitive tariff on our products." Secretary Taft has declared himself unequivocally against the coastwise provisions as applied to the Philippines at present, and his influence in such an issue is bound to be considered by the American Government. None knows better than the ex-Governor General of the Philippines that the shipping interests of the Philippine Islands are not in a position to deal with the coastwise trade of the Colony. They are in an embryo stage, endeavouring to find outlets for their energies rather than seeking to create trade at the outposts. For a considerable time the coastal trade must be left in the hands of foreign competitors if it is to be successfully pushed. No doubt the American Government had hopes of inducing foreign shipowners to change their port of registry, and adopt the American flag in order that they might comply with the conditions of the coastwise laws. But even if British and other shipping firms did conform to the regulations by changing the flag on their vessels, that would not prove that America had really gained commercially or politically. It would be merely an evasion of the pains and penalties imposed under the coastwise laws on vessels, other than American-owned, taking part in the inter-port trade. It is unfortunate that we have not the full remarks of the Secretary for War on this subject, because it is unquestionable that whatever his views are on this point they will be accorded the greatest weight by his countrymen. We are simply told that he is against the proposal to set the laws in operation, but the probability is that he means the laws are unworkable in the present state of affairs. Whenever the Philippines have a fleet of steamers worthy of the name, and capable of carrying on the trade between the ports of the dependency, developing the resources of the country, and opening up new fields of traffic, then the coastwise laws will come into operation. Of that there cannot be the slightest doubt. It is self-interest which rules in a case of this sort, and if the American is benefited at the expense of the foreigner, so much the worse for the foreigner. The utterance of Mr. Taft may be taken, however, to signify that the Insular and United States Governments are still considering the advisability of extending the date of putting the coastwise laws into operation, which means that British shipowners are granted a short continuance of the privileges they now hold. How long that postponement may last it is impossible to calculate; it depends upon the energy of the island shipping people, and if they believe and can prove to their own satisfaction that a valuable and profitable trade is to be found in the coastal ports then we may anticipate that the policy of the "closed door" will be adopted. Meanwhile foreigners may be thankful for small mercies, for if Secretary Taft thinks to-day that the time is not yet ripe for the imposition of the coastwise laws his countrymen will be of the same mind to-morrow.

#### POUR PASSER LE TEMPS.

(15th August.)

Some time ago, a correspondent in our columns referred to the lack of evening outdoor musical entertainments, and made various suggestions on the subject. Naturally his was a voice crying in the wilderness, for the want of initiative which is characteristic of those who reside in Victoria proper precluded the hope that any venture which meant an exhibition of public spirit was likely to reach a successful conclusion. It would seem, indeed, as if the people of Hongkong, after the weary round of the day's toil, are content to vegetate, unless disinterested outsiders come forward of their own free will and arrange matters. At the time when our correspondent made his suggestion, we recalled the fact that the Volunteers, in previous years, had done something towards enlivening the long evenings by giving open-air concerts; but it was doubtful then whether the scheme would form a precedent. Fortunately, it now appears that the Volunteers are to follow the practice they established, and it is announced that on Saturday first a programme of musical selections will be given, admission to the grounds being obtained on payment of a trifling charge. It happens that at present Hongkong is provided with various forms of entertainment—which is quite in accordance with the irony of fate—but we can only trust that the Volunteers' scheme will be so patronised that they will be induced to give a repetition of their programme. In the hot season, attendance at the average indoor entertainment means that half the pleasure is lost on account of the discomfort which has to be endured.

But the open-air concert, if properly managed, should prove a source of unalloyed enjoyment. In these circumstances, the musical performance to be given under the auspices of the Volunteer Corps is worthy of every support and encouragement, and we trust it will be made edifying to them that Hongkong is ready to patronise and appreciate the enterprise which they have promoted.

#### IS IT PEACE?

(16th August.)

According to the semi-official announcement which appeared in yesterday's issue of the Hongkong Telegraph, in a special telegram from our Shanghai representative, certain of the conditions which Japan suggested should be looked up as basis of negotiation between the plenipotentiaries of Japan and Russia for a settlement of the war, have been accepted by Russia. We are told that Russia has agreed to evacuate Manchuria. When we remember that Russia solemnly engaged under treaty to evacuate Manchuria long years ago, it can hardly be said that there is any great hardship in consenting to accept this condition. As a matter of fact, in agreeing to this condition, Russia is only performing under compulsion what she protested she intended to perform as a matter of conscience and duty. When Russia flooded Manchuria with troops under the guise of railway guards, the world was informed that there was no idea of permanently settling in the country, but having laid a railway to connect her outlying stations with Europe, Russia felt obliged to maintain order on the line. Ever and anon, the Powers feebly requested Russia to fulfil her promise to leave Manchuria to the Chinese, and on each occasion Russia politely described the dangers to which passengers by the railway would be rendered liable should the army of occupation be withdrawn; and there the matter usually ended. But now, in face of the vigorous campaign conducted by the Japanese, Russia feels compelled to accede to the condition that Manchuria must be evacuated by Russian troops. The second of the conditions acquiesced in by Russia is that Japan shall act as protector or suzerain of Korea. Nothing less could be demanded by Japan if she was to retain her freedom of action in the Peninsula. Already Korea is under the control of the Japanese, and although the shifty Emperor of the Koreans has endeavoured to curry favour with both parties he will probably now see the wisdom of standing by the Japanese in their efforts to subjugate the wild tribes of the Peninsula and civilise the people of Seoul. The final condition which Russia is prepared to grant, is the transfer of her leases in the Liaotung Peninsula to Japan. That would follow the evacuation of Manchuria and the withdrawal of her claims to superiority over Korea as a matter of course. If Japan is to accomplish any reforms on the mainland opposite Nippon she must have full power and authority over the Peninsula, temporarily at any rate. These conditions which have been accepted by Russia mean very little however. The conditions which are still under discussion represent the kernel of Japan's reward. The telegram reads: "Russia opposes the secession of Saghalien; the relinquishment of her interned ships-of-war in neutral ports; the payment of an indemnity, and the limitation of her Navy in the Pacific." How Russia can successfully claim the return of Saghalien is beyond the ordinary mind. Here is a barren land, set apart by Russia as a penal settlement. It has never proved of any value to Russia, except as providing a name to strike terror into the hearts of the revolutionaries. It has been captured without a blow by the Japanese. It is situated in proximity to Japan, and if any nation could make a success of Saghalien it is Japan. The Russian Government, however, feels the loss of a strip of land far more than any other nation would. Britain has given away greater provinces than seven-eighths of the world ever possessed, but Britain was ever quixotic. Russia has ever had a mania for acquiring lands, by diplomacy or force of arms, and it would be a wrench to Russian pride to part even with an island which is little better than a prison compound. But Russia will have to give way on this point, for Saghalien is in the hands of the Japanese, and may already be considered a Japanese possession. On the question that the Russian men-of-war which have been interned at neutral ports since the war began should be handed over to Japan there will be a variety of opinion. It should not be forgotten that the majority of these vessels have not fired a shot in the campaign. They have taken no part in the fighting. Their officers have had no opportunity of distinguishing themselves either by wishing for a glorious death or fleeing from the shadow of the conqueror. They have lain useless and neglected in foreign harbours; their officers and crews allowed to stagnate, and their very existence almost forgotten. After all, Japan does not need the few paltry vessels which constitute the Russian fleet still existing in the Far East. Japan can well afford to waive that condition. As to the limitation of the Russian Navy in the Pacific, Japan is perfectly entitled to that claim, and in putting it forward she will have the support of all the Powers. Russia may object, but Japan has a strong precedent for her action in this respect. Britain and France practically drove the Russian Navy from the Mediterranean by declaring that no Russian men-of-war should pass the Dardanelles. As to the indemnity, that is the rock on which the plenipotentiaries are likely to split. Japan, as victor on land and

sea, is entitled to the payment of the expenses which she has incurred through Russian aggression. These expenses cannot be less than half a million sterling a day. The longer the war is prolonged the greater will be the indemnity. It remains to be seen whether any basis of settlement can be arrived at on this point. But it is at least satisfactory to know that half the conditions laid down by Japan have been accepted, forthwith a readiness on the part of each belligerent Power to settle the unhappy business which has already cost so dearly in blood and treasure in the Far East.

#### NATIVE CHRISTIANS IN CHINA.

(17th August.)

For some months past there have been indications of unrest among the natives in the interior of China where the anti-Christian spirit seems to have been revived. It was not many weeks back that the Viceroy of Szechuan notified the Waiwupu of the receipt of a despatch from the French authorities calling his attention to the dangers of foreign missionaries on the Szechuan-Yunnan frontier, while shortly after came news of a disturbance in Kiangpoh where a number of converts, fearing the outcome of activity, being shown against missionaries and their converts, by members of the great sword, or Totao Hui, fled from the city of Shuehien and sought safety at a place called Tsingkiangpu. Riots at Ninghai and at Tungkuang, on the frontiers of the provinces of Honan, Shaanhi, and Shensi were also reported, and in each instance it is stated that the officials have been directed to take proper steps to deal with the disturbances and to do what is possible to safeguard the lives of the missionaries. Unfortunately, the attacks on missionaries and their native converts cannot be considered as exceptional or isolated, and until the problem of how best to live down and overcome the prejudice which has been created in the minds of the lower classes has been solved, trouble is always to be feared in the more remote districts of the Empire. Any distinction between Christian Chinese and other Chinese, whether in conduct, custom or influence, will be certain to cause jealousy and suspicion, and when one recalls the numerous occasions upon which the Chinese officials have complained of the converts being under foreigners, who, they state, exempt them from certain exactions and favour them in other ways, it is not surprising to find the unrestrained coile rushing in and taking up cudgels against his brother. We must take it as granted that amongst the converts there are bad as well as good people, but still they are all equally Chinese subjects, amenable to the jurisdiction of their own authorities. There is no reason why the people and the converts should not live together in peace and harmony. Yet mischief-makers, sometimes the officials themselves, are continually fabricating baseless stories which they industriously propagate among the lower classes, who, believing anything, however absurd and vile, arouse the suspicions of the people, and then lawless villains seize the opportunity to create trouble, often with no other view than obtaining plunder. Such trouble as that reported by our correspondent at Shanghai some few days since in regard to the thirty-thousand rioters in Honan, must have a very disturbing effect upon the foreigner and Chinese alike and if fresh outbreaks should take place and remain unchecked, it may one day lead to a general rebellion against the missionaries and their converts. We sincerely hope that the Government will be able to see its way to set matters right before it is too late.

#### AN EMPEROR'S BIRTHDAY.

(18th August.)

It has been said of a great King of England that the part marked out for him by destiny was so great that it required a great man merely not to fail in it. To-day we may say of the Emperor Francis Joseph, who completes his seventy-fifth birthday, that he has not only taken the part which fell to him without failure, but has played it with an extraordinary and almost astonishing success. It is difficult for us to recall at this moment the state of Austria at the beginning of his eventful reign, when his Kingdom of Hungary in open revolt, and the whole fabric of his States dislocated by insurrection. The political problems which confronted him seemed almost insoluble, yet by the exercise of great ability and judicious care the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary placed himself once more at the head of a powerful European monarchy. The ancient claims to a protectorate over the lesser Italian States were abandoned, and the place of honour in the councils of the German federation surrendered, though in each case Austria did not yield without drawing the sword in defence of those who looked to her for protection. But she survived changes which at the moment seemed fatal to her prestige and is stronger to-day by reason of those past defeats than she would have been had they been victories. Three years ago the difficulties in the way of renewing the Ausgleich looked threatening, and further the opposition to the new tariff measure introduced into the German Reichstag led to doubts and questionings about the continuance of the Triple Alliance. Political complications seemed likely to arise, but towards the close of the year a better outlook was reported and this subsequently developed into the successful closing of a difficult diplomatic problem. Of the aged Emperor, the anniversary of whose birth is being celebrated by his loyal sub-

jects in Hongkong to-day, we have heard but little during the more immediate past. He rarely leaves his own dominions and last year, having reached the age of seventy-four, he announced that he was no longer equal to the fatigue of paying return visits to the various courts of Europe and all hope that he would be induced to go to England was definitely abandoned. The Austrian Emperor, it must be confessed, is not young for his years. The manifold family afflictions he has had to endure, and the constant political anxiety during a reign of fifty-seven years, have indeed left their mark upon him, so that his brother sovereign, King Christian of Denmark, at the age of eighty-seven, is more active. At this moment there is no hesitation in the loyal affection in which the Emperor and King's subjects hold their sovereign and the presence of the quiet calm that is setting over the closing years of his reign is a fitting termination to a strenuous and well fought life.

#### ASIATIC LABOUR IN COLUMBIA.

(19th August.)

It appears from exchanges to hand from British Columbia that an abortive attempt was made at Salmo to restrict Chinese immigration, and the subject which has been touched on lightly within the past few months, is now invested by some of the Pacific coast papers with as much importance as is attributed to the matter of Oriental immigration in the States. It seems that the movement was started by the white employees of a shingle mill who refused to work with the Chinese and endeavoured to have them driven out of the locality. It is pointed out in the *Canada Lumberman*, which had made inquiry from some of the more prominent lumbermen and other employees of Asiatic labour on the Pacific coast, relative to the origin and advantage of the employment of Chinese and Japanese labour, that the original cause of the movement was owing to the scarcity of sufficient cheap labour with which to carry on the rougher work of the mill. There is always a certain amount of work around a mill which is necessary in its operation, but which calls for no particular skill, and it is recognised that in Eastern Canada there are plenty of men to be found, many of them French Canadians, who are willing to undertake work of this kind, at a comparatively low wage. At the time British Columbia was being opened up, there was a scarcity of white labour. The whites that were there were needed for the work calling for more skill and brains. Consequently, there was no one to do the cheaper work without which operations would necessarily have to be suspended. This led to the employment of Asiatic labour. Another reason for engaging Orientals, particularly the Chinese, is the fact that they can always be depended upon to turn up at their places every day, or in event of sickness or other necessary absence, they will provide a substitute. This is one of the arguments which some of the papers use against white labour, for very often, they declare that, especially after pay day, the white man gives way to the temptations that exist, more perhaps in a new country than in the older and more conservative parts where home ties and relationship are stronger, and he is off duty for two or three days longer. Returning to his work, he is frequently not in a fit condition to fulfil his duties. All this time the mill has been more or less handicapped, according to the number of men that are away. This argument is said to apply particularly to mills in rural districts where labour is even scarcer than in or near the cities. It is further pointed out that in the matter of salary it cannot be said that Asiatic labour is keeping wages down. On the whole, this labour seems to be better paid than most of the cheaper French-Canadian labourers of the East. If the millowners were compelled to employ white labour only for unskilled as well as the better class of work, at the present high standard of wages, and the present low prices paid for lumber and shingles it is believed that many of the mills now running would have to shut down, thereby throwing a large number of men out of employment. This of course shows that the Orientals rather than being the cause of whites being out of work, are in a very large measure making it possible to give employment and at a higher scale of wages than would otherwise be the case. That is the state of affairs, as they are at present, and have been in the past in British Columbia. There are, however, some papers on the coast which ridicule the idea of Asiatic labour being profitable and which declare that there is no room for every white man in British Columbia so long as the Oriental is to be given employment. But from the inquiries instituted by the *Lumberman* it is evident that the condition of affairs would not be better by a removal of the alien labour, and while protecting the white man surely the authorities will not be so senseless as to kill the fowl that lays the golden egg, even if it be not a very large egg.

The sugar harvest for the year 1904-1905 in Hawaii resulted in the production of 1,132,403 piculs of that product. The steamer *Kalaga* which recently left that port for Hongkong carried 34,930.20 piculs exported by two of the prominent Chinese sugar buyers, Panay, Tan Toco and Yap Tico, the former exporting 32,899.40 piculs and the latter 2,030.80



## TELEGRAMS.

## "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

## AMERICA AND THE BOYCOTT.

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT TO BE HELD RESPONSIBLE.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th August, 12.20 p.m.

The Hon. W. W. Rockhill, United States Minister to China, has been instructed to inform the Waiwupu that America will hold China responsible for any infractions that may occur of Article XV. of the Treaty of 1858, in connection with the boycott of American goods by the Chinese.

[Article XV. of the Treaty between the United States of America and China reads as follows:—At each of the ports open to commerce, citizens of the United States shall be permitted to import from, abroad, and sell, purchase, and export all merchandise of which the importation or exportation is not prohibited by the laws of the Empire. The tariff of duties to be paid by the citizens of the United States, on the export and import of goods from and into China, shall be the same as was agreed upon at the Treaty of Wanghia, except so far as it may be modified by treaties with other nations, it being expressly agreed that citizens of the United States shall never pay higher duties than those paid by the most favoured nation.]—Ed., H.K.T.]

## JAPANESE STILL VICTORIOUS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 12th August, 10.20 p.m.

The Japanese army occupied Gun-aicha on the 11th inst. The Russians surrendered.

## "PALLADA" REFLOATED

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th August, 1.50 p.m.

The Japanese have succeeded in refloating the Russian cruiser *Pallada*, which was sunk at Port Arthur on 9th February, 1904.

[The *Pallada* is a second-class cruiser of 6,630 tons, and was built in 1902. She was one of the vessels disabled and sunk by the Japanese fleet which swept down upon Port Arthur after the outbreak of hostilities. Ed., H.K.T.]

## OIL STEAMER ABLAZE.

TWO CHINESE KILLED;  
FOUR INJURED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 14th August, 1.50 p.m.

The forehold of the petroleum tank steamer *Perlak* has been completely gutted, by the fire which broke out while the vessel was lying at Woon-sung, on Saturday.

The bulk oil in the after-part of the vessel has been saved.

Three firemen and one engineer were seriously injured as the result of oil explosions.

They have been conveyed to the Hospital.

Two Chinese were killed.

The *Perlak* has been towed in shore, badly damaged.

## THE PEACE TERMS.

## RUSSIA'S PARTIAL ACCEPTANCE

OF JAPAN'S CONDITIONS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 15th August, 8 p.m.

The foreign correspondent of the Japanese journal *Kokumin* states that, in reply to Japan's stipulations for concluding the war, Russia accepts the transfer of her leases in the Liaotung peninsula; the evacuation of Manchuria; and the preponderance of Japanese interest in Korea.

Russia, however, opposes the cession of Saghalien; the relinquishment of her interned ships-of-war in neutral ports; the payment of an indemnity; and the limitation of her Navy in the Pacific.

## CHINESE COMMISSION.

## VISIT POSTPONED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 16th August, 3.50 p.m.

The departure of the Chinese Commission to Europe and America for the purpose of studying legislation and administration has been postponed until September.

## PEACE TERMS.

## JAPAN AND KOREA.

## SUZERAINTY AGREED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th August, 2.35 p.m.

The Russian plenipotentiaries have agreed to Japan's term for establishing her suzerainty over Korea.

## AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

## PLACARDS PROHIBITED IN SHANGHAI.

## POLICE ATTENDING MEETINGS.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 17th August, 2.35 p.m.

Taotai Tseng Shao-ch'ing, the Chairman of the Committee on the American boycott, at Shanghai, has prohibited the posting of all bills, and the circulating of expresses in connection with the boycott movement.

The police have been instructed to attend and record the minutes of proceedings of all meetings of the Chinese in the settlement.

## BREAKING AT YOKOHAMA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th August, 12.50 p.m.

The boycott by the Chinese at Yokohama shows signs of falling through.

[In our issue the other evening we reprinted a telegram, dated Tokyo, 8th August, from the N. C. D. News, stating that the boycott at Yokohama affects five categories: steamship companies, banks, insurance offices, mercantile houses, and their employees. The boycott of the first three is resolved on; it is in abeyance as to the two latter, pending the receipt of a documentary guarantee from Shanghai that the exchange of American money is not included in the prohibitions. Ed., H.K.T.]

## THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

## RUSSIA SURRENDERS LIAOTUNG.

DALNY A COMMERCIAL PORT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, 18th August, 12.50 p.m.

The Peace Plenipotentiaries have announced that Russia will surrender her leases in the Liaotung Peninsula, and that Dalny will remain a commercial port.

[Private.]

## LANGKAT DIVIDEND.

Shanghai, 16th August.

The Maatschappij tot Mijn- Bosch- en Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat has declared a third interim dividend of T. 23 per share payable on the 15th proximo.

[We are indebted to Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly & Pott for the above telegram.—Ed., H.K.T.]

## LANGKAT SHARES.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shanghai, August 18th, 12.50 p.m.

There has been a slump in the Langkat shares which are quoted to-day, for cash, at Tael 160.

In stock exchange circles it is expected that a reaction might take place towards the settlement.

## THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LD.

## ANNUAL MEETING.

15th inst.

At noon to-day the seventy-eighth ordinary half-yearly meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, was held at the office of the Company, No. 18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central. There were present the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson (chairman), Messrs. N. A. Siebs, A. Haupt, E. Fuhrmann, H. Schubart, F. Salinger, and the Hon. Mr. R. Shaw (directors); Messrs. Thos. Arnold (secretary), L. R. Lewis, F. E. Ellis, J. Arnold, W. E. Clarke, G. T. Veitch, E. Foster, G. H. May, Dr. A. Siebs, W. G. Winterburn, H. Oldry, Dr. J. Noble, G. de Champeaux, and L. Berling.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I propose that, as usual, the report and accounts be taken as read, and as they in a measure speak for themselves I shall not detain you with many remarks. The result of the six months' working is certainly a poor one, but, as was stated at our last meeting, profitable working cannot be looked for under the prevailing conditions of the trade. The item of repairs is somewhat heavy; this, however, was to a great extent met by the amount brought forward from the previous half-year, so that we are able to maintain the dividend of \$1.00 per share without drawing upon the equalization fund. The sum left to be carried forward is small, but it is not anticipated that the expenditure for repairs will be heavy during the current six months, most of our steamers falling due to be docked in the early part of the year. Turning to the balance sheet, I may explain, with reference to the item "Shares in public companies," that during the half-year certain new issues were taken up, and although it was deemed prudent when closing the accounts, to adjust values by the transfer of \$15,000 from the investment fluctuation account, that amount, I am pleased to say, has since been more than recovered by the recent rise in market rates. The properties mortgaged to the company have just been realized by Messrs. Palmer and Turner, and the valuations all show very satisfactory margins upon the same.

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advanced. I do not think there is anything more which calls for explanation, so, unless there are any questions to be answered, I will propose the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

No questions were asked and the chairman moved the adoption of the report and accounts. Mr. Lewis seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

On the motion of Mr. Veitch, seconded by Mr. Tester, the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson was confirmed in his reappointment to the board of directors, and Messrs. N. A. Siebs and A. Haupt, retiring directors, were re-elected. Mr. Ellis moved, and Captain Clarke seconded, the resolution of Messrs. A. O'D. Gonnin and W. H. Potts as auditors of the Company, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman—Dividend warrants will be ready to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock. This was all the business.

## TEBRAU PLANTING CO., LTD.

## WOUND UP VOLUNTARILY.

18th inst.

Mr. J. A. Jupp presided at an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Tebrau Planting Company, Limited, convened for the purpose of considering a resolution for winding up the company and appointing the general managers, Messrs. John Humphreys and Son, liquidators. There were also present Messrs. G. Murray Bain, A. P. Nobbs, Lau Chu Pak, J. M. Wong and J. L. Cotter (secretary).

The notice convening the meeting having been read.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, you will remember that at the last general meeting of the company the chairman informed you that we were then endeavouring to arrange a sale of the company's property at a price which would give shareholders a return of about 40 per cent on their capital. These negotiations fell through, but through our manager, Mr. Larken, we subsequently got into touch with other likely purchasers, and in November last we wired to the refusal of our property till the middle of December at \$50,000 in cash and strongly advised us to accept. On receipt of this telegram we called you together privately and at a meeting held in this office on November 8th, it was unanimously decided to give the refusal asked for. On 13th December we received a wire from Mr. Larken to the effect that the property was sold to the East Asiatic Co.—a Danish concern and the bargain money was then paid. There has been some delay in completing the purchase as the purchasers not being British subjects the Johore government, within whose territories the property lies, refused to register the transfer; but this difficulty has now been got over by the purchasers registering a company in Singapore to take over the properties. The balance of the money has now been paid and in a short time after the passing and confirmation of the winding up resolution which has just been read to you we hope to be able to distribute same to shareholders. You will notice that in the resolutions there is no mention of remuneration to the liquidators. As you are doubtless aware the company dates back to 1897, i.e., eight years. It is provided in the Articles of Association that the general managers' fees shall be \$50,000 a year equal to 148.200 for the full period, but as you know of these only the fees for the first year, i.e., \$50,000 have been drawn. Under the circumstances therefore we propose to charge a sum of \$20,000 as liquidation fee and trust this will meet with your approval. The account lying on the table before you shows the position of affairs on December 31st which you will observe is not materially altered from what it was on April 30th, 1904. We anticipate that the amount of capital returnable on each share will be between \$2.20 and \$2.25. If any shareholder has any questions to ask I shall be pleased to answer them.

There were no questions, and Mr. G. M. Bain seconded, the following resolution:—

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that the General Managers be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purpose of such winding up."

Carried.

The Chairman—That, gentlemen, concludes the business of this meeting. Notice will be given of the confirmatory meeting by advertisement as soon as possible. Thank you for your attendance.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## HALF-YEAR MEETING.

The ordinary half-yearly meeting of the shareholders in the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation was held at the City Hall at noon to-day. Mr. H. A. W. Slade presided, and there were also present Messrs. A. Haupt (deputy chairman), Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson, Messrs. E. Goetz, G. H. Medhurst, A. J. Raymond, F. Salinger, H. Schubart, E. Shellim, N. A. Siebs, Hon. Mr. R. Shaw (Court of Directors), Messrs. J. R. M. Smith (chief manager), C. W. May (chief accountant), Hon. Mr. Genshom Stewart, Messrs. H. M. H. Ne-mazez, J. C. Peter, A. V. Apar, N. J. Stabb, O. von der Heyde, R. R. Hynd, C. J. Gonzalez, J. A. Chinoy, H. N. Mody, E. George, G. M. Bain, D. G. Gazdar, J. Orange, J. A. Jupp, W. H. Potts, W. H. Gaskell, A. G. Wood, W. A. C. Cruickshank, F. D. Goddard, W. H. Purcell, W. H. Wickham, Dr. Noble, W. J. Saunders, F. C. Potts, J. Burton, F. S. Kadoorie, S. J. Michael, L. A. Tomlin, E. S. Kadoorie, W. J. Leung, H. M. Fook, L. Cheung Shui, and E. K. Wong.

The chief manager having read the notice convening the meeting.

The chairman proceeded to read the eighth report of the Court of Directors and afterwards said:—Gentlemen, it gives your directors great pleasure to come before you with another good result of six months' working of the bank. I feel sure that the report which I have just read will be considered satisfactory, and I trust the distribution of profits which we recommend will also receive your approval. From the statement of accounts, which has been in your hands for some time, you will have seen that, in addition to placing five lacs to the silver reserve, raising that fund to \$5,000,000 and carrying forward some two lacs in excess of last half-year, we propose, on this occasion, to pay a dividend of \$1.15 per share, being an increase of \$1.00 on the dividend which we have regularly received for the past six and a half years.

At last sight \$1.15 per share does not seem a large increase, but it amounts to \$4,000,000 a year, and in percentage you will find that, at present exchange it represents fully 4 1/2 per cent on the capital, which I think you will admit is a very substantial addition to our dividend. Your directors fully recognize, as I am sure you must all do, the inadequacy of raising the dividend unless there are reasonable grounds for feeling confident of being able to maintain it. The proposal has therefore not been made without due consideration and only after careful observation of the steadily increasing earning power exhibited by the various branches of the bank not only in the Far East but also in other parts of the world where we are established. But though we feel justified in

thinking that the time has come for shareholders to receive a higher dividend we are also alive to the necessity of ensuring that the bank shall be prepared to take advantage of the increased opportunities certain to accompany the great impetus to enterprise in China which is expected to follow the close of the war, and we therefore fully realize the prudence of continuing to add to our reserves. This is the surest way of maintaining the strong position in which the Bank at present stands, and your Directors have no intention of departing from the general line of policy in that respect which has been pursued with so much success in the past and of which we are to-day reaping the benefit. Turning now to the balance sheet and comparing it with that of last December last, you will notice that the total figures are considerably higher. This is to a large extent accounted for by the increase of some two and a half millions sterling in the gold current accounts, due chiefly to the temporary deposit of proceeds of loans recently floated. There is no appreciable change in gold fixed deposits, silver current accounts show an increase of \$5,000,000 and dividend deposits are also a little higher. Bills payable have increased by \$5,000,000. There is only a slight difference in our net circulation, but compared with a year ago it has gone up about eleven lacs. On the other side of the account book lodged with the Government against the excess note issue remains unchanged at \$8,000,000, but cash and bullion in hand and in transit, amount to \$9,335,683.16 against \$3,204,118.57. Our holdings of Indian Government rupee paper and consols, colonial and other securities have both been slightly increased; bills discounted loans and credits stand at \$104,214,416.69 against \$85,607,394.98 in December and bills receivable are nearly twelve millions dollars more than last half year. Far Eastern commerce has pursued a comparatively even course throughout the past half year considering the importance of the political events which have marked the period. The effect of the war upon trade has not changed in any striking manner since we last met. Things seem to have adjusted themselves fairly comfortably to the temporary condition. We have certainly witnessed a marked depression of trade and contraction of native credit in the south of China; this, however, has been mainly due to local causes which we may hope before long to see disappear, but viewed as a whole, the foreign trade of China continues to expand while that of Japan has shown remarkable progress, notwithstanding the continuance of hostilities. In the happy event of peace resulting from the Conference now being held in America there is good reason for anticipating a general revival of trade throughout the Far East and we may look forward with confidence to the future (applause). Before moving the adoption of the report and accounts I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may wish to put.

There being no questions the Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. J. Orange—Gentlemen, I feel sure the report and accounts placed before us cannot fail to be satisfactory to the shareholders. The increase in dividend will be welcome, especially in view of the remarks of the chairman that this would not have been done without the prospect of being continued. We all trust that the close of the long war is near, bringing about a more secure feeling in trade and business generally. I have much pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report and accounts.

The motion was carried.

Mr. Saunders proposed and Mr. Barton seconded, the confirmation of the appointment of the Hon. Mr. C. W. Dickinson, Mr. G. H. Medhurst and Mr. F. Salinger to the Court of Directors.

Carried.

Mr. G. Murray Bain proposed, and Mr. J. A. Jupp seconded, the re-election of Mr. W. Hutton Potts and Mr. A. G. Wood as auditors.

Carried.

Mr. Cruickshank proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the court of directors, the chief manager, under-managers and staff, and congratulated them on the satisfactory working of the past six months (applause). Gratifying as the results were they must not overlook the fact that the very substantial rise in the value of their shares was due to the able management and care of their interests on the part of those who had borne the heat and brunt of the day during the past six months (applause).

The chairman acknowledged the thanks, and the meeting terminated.

## THE ALLEGED MURDER AT SHAUKIWAN.

15th inst.

The case against Cheung Fat for the murder of Shek Kam, at Shaukiwan, on the 20th June last, was called on before Mr. F. A. Hazell this afternoon. The evidence of Dr. W. Hunter, now ill in hospital, had been taken by the Magistrate and certified that the death of deceased was due to drowning; there were no marks of violence on the body.

Having first warned the accused in due form, his Worship asked him if he wished to make any statement. Prisoner said:—In the year before last I went out to the house of the deceased. I hired her boat to pass the night. Next morning her mother rowed me ashore. From that time till the middle of last year I frequently engaged her boat. Afterwards I did not hire her boat any more. The year before last I did not hire her boat any more. The year before last I did not hire her boat any more. The year before last I did not hire her boat any more.

The charge of murder against the accused was read. The charge was that the accused had unlawfully killed the deceased by drowning her in the water at Shaukiwan. The accused pleaded not guilty.

The case was then committed to take its trial on the capital charge at the next Criminal Sessions.

## ACCUSED "NOT GUILTY."

18th inst.

The Criminal Sessions opened to-day the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, on the bench. There was a crowded auditorium; the front two seats being filled with jurors and the back rows with the usual gathering of Chinese.

The first case called was that of Cheung Fat who is charged with the murder of a young girl at Saiwan, on the 20th of June.

The following jurors empaneled:—Messrs. Albert Schmidtborn (foreman), W. H. Watson, C. M. Williams, W. J. Rattery, Albert Weill, Alexander L. McColl, and John Fisher.

The Attorney-General (Sir Henry Berkeley) said that the parents of the deceased girl owned a house at Shaukiwan and a passenger boat. The accused knew the family and had used the boat on a good many occasions. On

the 7th of January last, the prisoner went to the parents and asked that the girl might become his mistress. The parents refused and at that time the prisoner, it was alleged, threatened the life of the girl. For a while the parents tried to keep the girl, but without success. On the 20th June, the prisoner, as alleged, went with two other men, aboard the boat on which this girl was to be found. She was wearing gold ear-rings and gold bangles. Afterwards the boat was found at Saiwan; the jewellery was there, but there was no sign of the girl. On the following day, the body of the girl was picked out of the water. When charged with the crime the prisoner said:—"It was not I; it was these other two men," but he could not tell where these other two men were to be found. The prisoner sought to establish an alibi, by saying that he was playing cards all night of the 20th June.

Evidence was then led and the case is proceeding.

At the Criminal Sessions this morning Cheung Fat was acquitted of the charge of murdering a girl named Shek Kau on 20th June last at Shaukiwan.

Mr. Calthrop, instructed by Mr. P. W. Goldring, appeared for the defence, and made a powerful speech in which he submitted that the evidence adduced by the prosecution was insufficient to warrant a conviction, and that the alibi set up by the prisoner had been conclusively proved.

The jury after a short consultation returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the prisoner was accordingly discharged.

The Court then adjourned till Monday morning.

## POST OFFICE DIFFICULTIES.

18th inst.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazell this morning, the Postmaster-General summoned the agents of the *Oscar II.*, for allowing that steamer to leave the port without having previously given reasonable notice of her departure to the postal authorities, by reason of which certain mail-matter for Japan was left behind.

Mr. J. Hays appeared for the defence and stated that notice was given of the intended departure of the steamer, but it was late.

What time?—At 8 p.m. the previous evening.

His Worship said it was obviously useless to give notice at that hour of the intended departure of a steamer sailing at daylight the following morning.

Mr. Hays said that the agents were placed in an awkward position as they did not know of the intended departure of the steamer at daylight until the hour named, when they sent the notice to the post office, but the place was closed, so they sent it again the next morning.

His Worship: That, again, was manifestly ridiculous. It was absurd to send a notice of intended departure after the steamer sailed. It is laid down that a reasonable notice should be given to the post office of such intended departure.

To the post office clerk—What do you consider a reasonable notice?—Well, we have received notice at one o'clock of a steamer's sailing at two o'clock, and it has been sufficient. In this case the delay in forwarding the mail will lead to lengthy correspondence with the postal authorities in the Japanese ports.

The Postmaster-General did not wish to press for any heavy penalty, but would ask for a conviction and a fine.

His Worship said as he learned that the agents had not been convicted before he would fine them \$25 in this case.

## CURIOUS SPONDONCH.

[We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.]

## "GRUMBINGS" FROM MACAO.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Dear Sir,—We are having quite an exciting time now in the Holy City. First we have the manoeuvres of the M. M. who equate most intricately—but your own correspondence has trotted all that out. Then we have quite a number of cyclists who do marvellous feats steering without their hands down steep hills, which requires a very light head. I am told the seat of intelligence—no, centre of gravity—has to be touching the saddle or very near that position when executing these tricks.

And once a week we have the extraordinary Thursday tumults, when about 8.30 p.m. a kind of frenzy seems to pervade both foreigners and natives; sticks are tearing up and down the Praie and that cemented street, Rua do Paiva, the rich men having quite an excess of howling and expectation, whilst every one roars at the top of his voice above this pandemonium may sometimes be caught the sound of a trumpet and now and again echoes of a drum. Probably these gatherings have something to do with that Boycott you print articles about. I wonder they won't allow a meeting in your Colony.

Then there are these "stismic disturbances," which are said to be connected with the famous Hot Springs—Oou, I'm getting mixed; of course it's Macao's famous *Beak*—I mean *Hoi*, no, *Famous*. Every one wants to go and see if they are not effecting red hot stones, but every one is too busy. We have no time to waste in Macao. When the first gentle rumbles and undulations commenced we had a big procession and prayers against earthquakes. Prayers, for our own good, are often unanswered for years, but there were answered next night by three severe shocks; this is satisfactory in a way, of course, but some think the intimation was rather strongly expressed. People always grumble. For my part I think a sublime response was to be looked for, but am nervous and deprecate more prayer at present. Quite a lot of things are now said to be cracked here, but I suspect this is exaggeration, and that many were in that state before. By the way I met the men who sounded those bottomless pits that opened near Canton, which you spoke of in the *Telegraph*. He says your report was perfectly correct, but by latitudes he meant *lacs* was a fathom. This must be correct; he must be allowed to be a Christian and, which measured 5 ft. He is a Christian and would not bamboozle me. Excuse my having got rather involved in my communication. I am, Yours, etc., I. DYOTT.

Macao, 16th August.

## BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS.

18th inst.

In honour of the birthday of the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, Mr. N. Post, the Consular representative of His Majesty in Hongkong, held a reception to-day. In addition to the members of the Austro-Hungarian Colony being present, the foreign consuls, heads and managers of British and German firms together with other friends attended and paid their respects and congratulations. H.E. Governor sent his congratulations through his aide-de-camp, Capt. Ashworth, leading Rear-Admiral Gauselwick-Dickson through his

secretary, C. E. Batt, Col. Darling, R.A., General Officer Commanding, and Major Chichester, U.A.A.O., attended personally to express their congratulations in the name of the absent S.O.C. Major-General Villiers Fenton. In order to commemorate the 75th birthday of His Majesty, an Austro-Hungarian Benevolent Society was started, the members of the Austro-Hungarian Colony, have decided to assist their compatriots in distress. This evening Mr. N. Post is entertaining the prominent members among his nationals here to a dinner at his residence, "Leighton," the Peak.

## FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

## A BRIGHT AND ENTERTAINING PERFORMANCE.

15th inst.

Fitzgerald's Circus opened at Causeway Bay last night in presence of an immense audience, which overflowed the boxes and was content with standing-room. A circus is very much the same the world over, but there are one or two novel features at Fitzgerald's which give it precedence over the majority, and it is certainly the best that has been seen in Hongkong for many a day. Of course, it opened with a grand procession of gaily-caparisoned horses and brilliantly-attired ladies—that inaugural march stamps the show as a circus if nothing else would, and as the horses are all fine up-standing Australians at Fitzgerald's the march past was rather more picturesque than usual.

Probably the greatest attractions at Fitzgerald's Circus are the lion and tiger tamer, and a great barred lion stands on the ring and here the wild animals make their entry and are put through their paces. If training is to count for anything, then the trainer of the lion has excelled himself. A more docile, good-natured, sociable creature could scarcely be found. At the interval last night



THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS  
ARISUGAWA.

## ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

16th inst. When the Imperial German mail ship, *Prinzess Alice*, arrived in harbour this morning the flag of the Land of the Rising Sun was flying from the fore, denoting the presence on board of distinguished Japanese passengers. These were their Imperial Highnesses the Prince and Princess Arisugawa, who are returning home after a brief visit to Europe, and more particularly to England, whither the Prince had proceeded to convey a message of friendship and respect to the King and Queen of England, and to the British people from the Emperor of Japan, and to act as a channel through which the Japanese people, separated by thousands of miles from England, might reciprocate the sentiments of cordiality and affection which have been expressed by the Western allies. Shortly after ten o'clock this morning Mr. M. Noma, the Consul for Japan, went aboard the ship to welcome their Imperial Highnesses, and to convey to them the invitation of H.E. the Governor, Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G., to lunch at Government House at 2 p.m. to-day. With the Prince and Princess are Major Kikujiro Hishida, I.J.A., Madame Koto Hashiguchi, the Hon. Kakichi Ito (son of the Marquis Ito), Mr. Kinaku Maruo, Dr. Ishino-saki, Mimura, Capt. Kishichiro Osawa, I.J.N., and Mr. Momotaro Saito. A few minutes after noon Captain Arbutnot-Leslie, A.D.C. to His Excellency, went out in the Government yacht *Stanley*, to meet the Prince and Princess on behalf of His Excellency and to convey them ashore. Mr. Noma following shortly after in the launch *Onaka Maru*, to escort their Highnesses' suite to Blake Pier which was selected as the place of landing. At a quarter to one o'clock a guard of honour, composed of 100 men of the 1st Battalion, Royal West Kents, under the command of Captain Tulloch, marched down to the pier headed by their band and took up a position about 50 yards in front of the entrance, with the King's Colours in their centre. The streets along the route to be taken to Government House had just previously been partially lined by police under Chief Inspector Baker. On the pier, to meet their Highnesses on landing were the Hon. T. Sercombe Smith (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Director of Public Works), Hon. Sir Paul Chater, Kt., Sir Henry Berkeley (Attorney General), Hon. Dr. G. M. Fletcher (Clerk of Council), Hon. Dr. F. Clarke, (President of the Sanitary Board), Colonel Darling, O.D.C., and others.

## THE OFFICIAL LANDING.

As the launch conveying the Royal visitors ashore left the *Prinzess* the first gun of a Royal Salute boomed out from H.M.S. *Tamar*, while the expectant crowd which had gathered began to edge up for a better view of their Imperial Highnesses. Almost simultaneously the two launches arrived alongside Blake Pier, that with the Prince and Princess on board on the eastern, and the other with the suite on board on the western side. As soon as the former made fast Captain Arbutnot-Leslie, A.D.C., handed the Princess ashore, introducing her Highness to Colonel Darling, who in turn presented the other gentlemen mentioned to the Imperial couple. At the Princess stepped ashore, the band of the Royal West Kent Regiment played "Kimegawa," the Japanese National Anthem. The introductions over Prince Arisugawa, accompanied by Colonel Darling, inspected the guard of honour, the Princess, who was attended by Viscountess Hashiguchi and suite, surveying the scene from the entrance to the pier. The inspection over the waiting chairs were entered and a procession formed for Government House, their Imperial Highnesses leading off in the two first chairs, followed by their suite and the rest of the party to be His Excellency's guests at luncheon.

Prince Arisugawa, who is a typical son of Nippon, has a fine, manly appearance, a military bearing, and a bright open countenance, wore Japanese naval uniform, and also displayed the Star of the Order of a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, bestowed upon him during his recent visit to England, by H.M. King Edward, as well as the first class order of the Rising Sun. The Princess wore a very handsome dress of white silk, trimmed with chiffon and white lace, and a white picture hat with pink roses and ribbons, and, sensibly enough, was not burdened with any heavy bouquet. The Viscountess Hashiguchi was similarly garbed, blue flowers and ribbons, making the only discernible difference.

As the chairs conveying the party moved off the band again played a few bars of a Japanese air, and as the procession turned into Ice House Street, they struck up a British march and headed the guard of honour back to quarters. A very large contingent of the Japanese community was present to witness the arrival of and reception given to their country's Royalties.

After luncheon with His Excellency their Imperial Highnesses will return on board the *Prinzess* which is scheduled to sail at 5 p.m. to-day.

Mr. Noma, Japanese Consul, had arranged a dinner and *soiree* in honour of their Highnesses, but owing to the early departure of the *Prinzess* this had to be abandoned.

## THE ARRIVAL.

A PEN-SKETCH BY AN ONLOOKER. The crowd that gathered to see the landing of the Prince and Princess was hardly what you would call a loyal and enthusiastic one. Effervescence with the sense of its own importance. A man with a white walking-stick actually walked in the distance and was walking—actually walking. A squad of Sikh policemen, came along and took their stand near the Pier, and the majority of the lot, with a big sword, marched majestically along the line. A few minutes afterwards, the Sikhs disappeared, and where they went to is still a question for the crowd.

The first intimation that anything unusual was on the *toys* was furnished by the Governor's "chairs" passing along Queen's Road. That sufficed for the multitude; they were after the "chairs," with such enthusiasm that they could not be seen for dust. A long and weary wait was in store for them.

Then the Kents, led by the band, appeared, sweating, tired, but alert and orderly. The band played a rousing march, which even set the coolies stamping their feet to keep time. The tunes of the Kents were wet with perspiration. Their medals shone as if their wearers had just come from an onslaught. A big bulky inspector of police, whose face and manner were so genial that they kept the crowd at peace with the world and established authority, said "Back, please." A little more, and half the people in the back rows would have fancied they were at Seaton. "Look after that lot there," he said to a subordinate, but it was an easy task set the policeman. Never was a crowd so quiet and respectable. There were two lawyers, three shipping journalists in sight. The rest of the people were cringing to the pier.

Between the band of the Kents and the bodyguard was an open space. First a Chinese coolie tried to cross. With a kindly hand the soldier-constable put him back. Then

a Japanese, sure that for the time he must get precedence, was ordered back. When a couple of Britishers tried their luck they were shoved behind. A German attempted to pass the golden gate, and when he said that "All I want to see is how the Prince walks" he found himself in clover, metaphorically speaking. There wasn't a lady in the crowd.

The landing of the Prince and Princess took place to the accompaniment of guns from several batteries. There was the usual bowing and introducing, and then the walk to inspect the bodyguard.

Prince Arisugawa is a little dapper man, sharp-featured, keen, intelligent. He looks an aristocrat, a pocket edition of "Hobbs," and his most legs, but that may be due to his Raleigh beard and moustachios. To put it in a word he is a clean-cut cameo representation of the nation from which he hails.

The Prince inspected the bodyguard—a fine lot of men in charge of a captain who seemed "too young for his task" as the German said—and did not forget to salute the colours. Colonel Darling stood like a mountain beside the little Royal Highness. People listened to the Japanese national anthem in a most perfunctory way.

What everybody wanted to see was the Princess. When the inspection was finished, the party got into "chairs." Like the gentlemen they were, the crowd uncovered as the Royal party started, even the coolies taking down their queues. The Prince with the Order of the Bath on his breast came ahead; then came the Princess, and here was a wonder for the people. The Princess in the general opinion of the crowd was lovely. None of the photographs which we have seen does justice to the Princess; her smile would have charmed the heart of a wheelbarrow, as the Highlander would say. She would conquer an army where arms would fail.

The procession of "chairs" went on; honourable members of the Legislative Council looking supremely uncomfortable in their top hats and frock-coats. Last of all came Mr. Clitham, smiling as ever, and quite at home.

The band struck up a lively air and the show, which had lasted for nearly five minutes, was over.

ALLEGED TRESPASS IN  
HONGKONG.

## CLAIM DUE TO SANITARY BOARD'S ACTION.

14th inst. In the Supreme Court to-day, in Original Jurisdiction, the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, on the bench, an action was heard at the instance of Yuen Hing Kiu and Ismail P. Madar, against Li Shek Pang, concluding for \$1,000 damages for trespass.

The plaintiffs, in their statement of claim, asked for an injunction to restrain the defendant, his servants, or other agents from trespassing on the plaintiffs' property, i.e., 18 Swallow Lane, Victoria, and from digging up and continuing to dig up the ground at the said premises or otherwise endeavouring to connect the drainage of the defendant's premises Nos. 1 to 17 Amy Lane, Victoria, with that of the plaintiffs' premises 2 to 18 Swallow Lane. The second part of the statement showed that the plaintiffs claimed \$1,000 as damages for trespass and digging up the ground.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Messrs Deacon, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the plaintiffs; Mr. Calhoun, instructed by Mr. E. N. Bonner, Messrs. Denny and Bowley, represented the defendant.

Mr. Calhoun remarked that when the plaintiffs commenced these proceedings they simply said—"You are trespassing," and the defendant replied that he was using his own drain. It appeared that the drain got out of order, and did not satisfy the requirements of the Sanitary Board and notices were served on the plaintiffs and defendant to put the drain in order. That was stated on the affidavits.

The Chief Justice—I am not trying this case on affidavits, but on evidence.

Mr. Calhoun—I had no idea you wanted us to bring evidence. I have brought no witnesses. If evidence were required we should have had pleadings to set out how we became entitled to use the drain. It has not been suggested in the affidavits that what we said is not correct. What they do say in their affidavits is that we are trespassing and in one case we did go on their land, but they don't say how it came about that we went on their land. We maintain that we had an easement; we were compelled by the Sanitary Board to put the drain in repair and we had to go on their land to do it. That is what they complain about. I contend that the affidavits put forward show that our answer is conclusive of that.

The Chief Justice—I understand your case. The only question is whether we are trying it on affidavits or not.

Mr. Pollock—I think it would be convenient and save expense to the parties if the case is tried on affidavits. I think my friend's suggestion is a very sensible one, that it should be tried on affidavits.

The Chief Justice—You will have to get the plans proved. The plans will have to be admitted by consent, but they have to be proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

Mr. Pollock—I don't say the plans are incorrect, but I cannot swear to them.

The Chief Justice—Are you satisfied that the affidavits are exhaustive? I don't want an application afterwards for further affidavits.

Mr. Pollock—I feel very strongly it would be a great saving of expense to all parties if your Lordship would try the case on affidavits.

The Chief Justice—The case, then, will be tried on affidavits as they stand and no further affidavits will be admitted.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Pollock said that the question at issue was as to the remedy for trespass. They did not press for the injunction now, but only submitted the question as to the damages. What the plaintiffs said was that the defendant had no right to enter the plaintiffs' premises without asking and obtaining permission.

Judgment was reserved.

## MYSTERIOUS MURDER

## IN HONGKONG.

14th inst. On Saturday a tragedy occurred in the City by reason of which a charge of murder may be preferred against some person or persons at present unknown. It appears that at noon on that day, one Liu Yau Ying was left alone as caretaker in a coolie house in Hillier Street, and was lying down in a room on the second floor, when a man or men, at present unknown, entered the room, and one of them plunged a knife into the breast of the sleeping man, just below the breast bone, and then cleared off. A coolie returning to the house almost immediately afterwards, and seeing what had happened, reported the matter to the police, who went to the scene and had the man removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment, but he died there last night. Before his death the man was conscious and made a statement to the police, but was unable to tell them anything that could throw any light on the affair. The matter is under police investigation.

## PROMISSORY NOTE ACTION.

## SUING ON A BILL FOR \$30,000.

14th inst. A promissory note case was taken by the Chief Justice, Sir Francis Pigott, sitting in Original Jurisdiction, to-day. The Fuk On Insurance and Godown Company claimed payment of nearly \$30,000, being the balance due on a promissory note issued by the Tuck Hing firm to the amount of \$30,000.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, who appeared for the plaintiff firm, said Mr. Pollock, K.C., had originally appeared for the defendant but was not now instructed. The plaintiff was suing on a promissory note which was made on 20th September last by the Kwong Yik Wo and Lee King Shek, the master of the firm. The payment was guaranteed by the defendants, the Tuck Hing firm, of which Ho Tung Shan was master. The defendants did not deny the guarantee; they admitted they signed the note, but they set up a reason for not paying, the reason being that the security was given to the plaintiffs of 10,000 bags of flour.

The defendants did not appear and were not represented.

The secretary of the Fuk On Insurance and Godown Company stated that on the 20th September last the plaintiffs advanced \$30,000 to the defendants and took a promissory note as security. The defendants signed as guarantors. The note became due on the 20th December. He had seen Ho Tung Shan, who said that the money market was very tight and he asked for an extension of time. To-day he had met the defendant who asked for a reduction of the claim and suggested that the matter should be settled outside the Court. After the money became due he got other security, 10,000 bags of flour. That had been sold and had realised \$24,678.39 which he had paid to the plaintiffs. The interest had been fixed at \$120 per \$1,000, and plaintiffs accordingly now claimed interest up to the present date.

His Lordship gave judgment for the plaintiffs with interest from December until the present time, and costs.

## DODWELL v. MOSS.

## QUESTION OF DAMAGES.

At H. B. M. Supreme Court, Shanghai, on 11th inst., in the case of *Dodwell v. Moss*, a declaration was made by the defendant, an application was made by the defendant for judgment for leave to file an amended answer, and a motion to dissolve the interim injunction granted against him by the Provincial Court of Foochow or for an order that plaintiffs or respondents give an undertaking as to damages.

Mr. Ellis appeared for the appellant; Mr. Macleod for respondent.

According to the *N. C. D. News* report, Mr. Ellis said he understood that his friend was willing to agree to appellant amending his answer. With regard to the second part of the application he understood his friend was willing to give an undertaking as to damages. He respectfully submitted that he should be heard as to the injunction being dissolved.

His Honour said he was not ready to hear argument on this point. No doubt the respondents should have given an undertaking when the interim injunction was issued.

Mr. Ellis said that if he could satisfy his Honour as to certain facts and points of law he would argue that the injunction should not have been granted under the circumstances.

His Honour said the undertaking would have to be given; he did not know whether Mr. Macleod was prepared to argue on the other matter.

Mr. Macleod said Mr. Ellis' application was in the nature of an appeal.

His Honour did not feel prepared to deal with anything of the kind. The undertaking being given appellant's application was satisfied. He was not prepared to hear further argument unless Mr. Macleod was prepared to go to the Court and ask for the dissolution of the interim injunction. Having obtained the undertaking the alternative fell through. If both were required the application should have been worded differently.

Mr. Ellis said that if the interim injunction was dissolved he did not want the undertaking as to damages.

His Honour repeated that he could not go on without Mr. Macleod's consent.

Mr. Macleod said that if there was an appeal against the injunction it should be treated as an appeal.

His Honour said Mr. Ellis came to Court to protect his client. Something had been done in Foochow which undoubtedly placed his client in an unpleasant position, with no one to look to in case the injunction was unjust. That was going to be remedied by requiring respondents to give security, and that would indemnify him.

Then as Mr. Macleod said, whether the interim injunction was dissolved or not it would have to be settled by an appeal.

Mr. Ellis stated that application for leave to appeal to this Court with regard to the interim injunction had been made at Foochow. It was on that appeal that he attended that day.

Mr. Macleod said he had received no notice of any appeal.

His Honour said he would rather have notice. If Mr. Ellis wanted to go further during the vacation and if his client would be suffering any wrong by waiting until September he would be quite ready to hear it on notice being given.

Mr. Ellis thought he had made it quite clear what he wanted. The heading of his application showed that he was appealing from a provincial Court. He asked leave to amend the application to read "and that in the event of the injunction not being dissolved plaintiffs shall give an undertaking as to damages."

Mr. Macleod asked that the appeal should be set down for hearing in a proper way, with notice of hearing.

Mr. Ellis said that the only point he intended to argue was that the provincial Court should not have granted the injunction.

His Honour said there was nothing more to be talked about. Leave was given to amend the answer, and Mr. Macleod would give an undertaking with regard to any damages appellant might have suffered by the granting of the injunction.

Mr. Ellis asked that the hearing of the appeal should be set down as soon as possible.

His Honour, at Mr. Macleod's request, left it to counsel to settle the date of hearing.

PRETAINO was never more popular than this present year, writes the correspondent of the *N. C. D. News*. Along the whole coast, there must be at least five hundred people enjoying the advantages of this delightful location. The Committee on the Welsh version of the Bible meets here this year. The Committee consists of Drs. Sheffield and Wherry of North China, and Messrs. Pearce and Lloyd of Canton and Foochow. Next week, the Mission of the American Board holds its annual meeting here; also the American Presbyterian Mission and the North-China Tract Society. Following these meetings will come the Conference of Christian Workers.

## MR. J. R. TWENTYMAN.

## FAREWELL DINNER.

## HEARTY SEND-OFF GIVEN TO LATE DOCK DIRECTOR.

If there are any doubts among the shareholders of Messrs. S. C. Farnham Boyd & Co., as to the personal popularity of Mr. John Twentyman, the retiring managing director, a peep into the large private dining room of the Shanghai Club last evening would have set all such fears at rest, says the *Shanghai Times*, of 15th inst. Rarely has a more representative body of men sat down to a banquet table in Shanghai. Added to this there was a spontaneous and full-heartedness in the entire proceedings that would have touched even a more experienced man of the world than Mr. Twentyman. The guests of the evening had been accused of having made more enemies than any other man in Shanghai, yet strange to say not one could be found among the 100 persons representing every walk of life who attended the banquet.

Mr. John Twentyman occupied the seat of chairman, and was supported on the right by Messrs. Twentyman, Bourne and McLeod, on the left by Sir Pelham Warren, Commissioner Hobson and Consul Fitzpice.

Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A., offered grace, after which Mr. Twentyman proposed the King, which was drunk with musical honours.

Mr. Twentyman then toasted the guest of the evening, Mr. John Twentyman had been known by him for over 25 years and during that time the very best of relationships had existed between them. Referring to Shanghai landmarks such as Sir Pelham Warren, and Messrs. McLeod and Young, he said these gentlemen could safely endorse the remarks he had made. The gentlemen who honour Mr. Twentyman to-night are representatives of the Crown, law, architects, merchants, and even brokers. (Several voices "What about your son-in-law?" "Answer, 'He's all right.'") Curiously enough, to-night we are also celebrating Mr. Twentyman's birthday. Under the circumstances two toasts would be in order, but as he (the Chairman) was a Scotsman, he studied economy, and was therefore careful to see that one toast answered the purpose. We are all unwilling to say good-bye to our guest, but the prospect of a future meeting brings us compensation, Gentlemen, drink with me to the health of Mr. Twentyman.

This toast was fittingly honoured, the banquet singing "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow" followed by the usual cheers and repeated "Amen."

Mr. C. B. Bain was then called upon to sing and replied with "Little Mary," the last verse of which raised the roof and had to be repeated. It ran:—

There's a certain man named Twentyman of universal fame  
Because of Farnham—Good old Farnham's.

Now we all regret he's leaving us because he's played the game  
In running Farnham's—Good old Farnham's.

Once he drove across the Garden Bridge and tried it at a trot  
But the pony couldn't stand the weight and over went the lot.

So they took him to the hospital and laid him in a cot.  
Away from Farnham's—Good old Farnham's.

Farnham's! Farnham's! the best of health to Farnham's!  
It has always been a well run firm has Farnham's.

Now the old man wants to go  
And let's a "Farewell" run the show  
There's still the good old backbone left in Farnham's.

When Mr. Twentyman arose to reply he was visibly affected by the expressions of esteem. He sincerely thanked Mr. Prentice for his kind remarks. For 25 years they had been feelings of regret that circumstances necessitated his departure from the firm. But he would always carry the pleasantest recollections of Shanghai, and the friends left behind. He could safely say the business was left in excellent hands, and he heartily wished it all prosperity. Some day he hoped to return and shake hands with his old friends.

Mr. J. Douglas of the Old Dork then sang "Hurrah for the Highlands."

Mr. Wilcoxon called attention to Mr. Twentyman as a father. It is not the usual case, he said, to refer to such a fact, but every one who knew Mr. Twentyman as intimately as he did, must have been struck with his devotedness to home and family. He proposed a toast to Mrs. Twentyman.

At this stage Mr. G. S. Lindsay sang "Ten Thousand Miles Away."

Mr. Twentyman replied to the toast to his wife by saying that he certainly had never had a better one.

Mr. Ernest Hall, in his usual brilliant manner, delighted the banqueters with a piano selection.

Sir Pelham Warren proposed the health of their host, Mr. Prentice. To which Mr. Prentice fittingly replied by toasting our popular Consul-General, which was honoured by the guests singing "I'll be Britannia."

Mr. Jas McKie sang in his usual inimitable manner, "The Tarapaulin Jacket" to the accompaniment of Mr. W. C. Murray.

After Sir Pelham Warren, the Chairman proposed the health of the foreign friends present, coupled with the names of Messrs. Chapal and Broderick.

Mr. Bain then sang in good old Scotch style "Hail Aye," which was enthusiastically received, the guests joining in the chorus.

Mr. Chapal replied in French, while Mr. Broderick made a very brilliant oration in English, dwelling chiefly upon his long intimacy with Mr. Twentyman.

Mr. Clements was pressed into singing "Pretty Polly Perkins" and it was with reluctance he sang without the aid of an accompanist.

Before terminating the proceedings, Mr. Prentice asked Messrs. Bain, Lindsay and Burns to sing "We are now four." This selection proved to be one of the hits of the evening.

"Auld Lang Syne" and "God save the King" closed the national programme.

Among those present were Sir Pelham Warren, Rev. C. E. Darwent, Messrs. B. G. Dowler, F. S. A. B. D. Landale, A. McLeod, G. Collinson, H. J. H. Tripp, W. H. Bartham, B. Atkinson, C. H. Godfrey, E. Cornish, W. J. B. Chater, R. Toer, W. Young, H. E. R. Hunter, G. R. Wheelock, M. Chapal, W. Cowan, E. F. Mackay, James Mackie, R. Carr, W. E. Murray, G. H. Potts, S. Shorrocks, R. H. Shaw, H. Wilcoxon, W. Carlson, S. Groundwater, M. Yawara, H. Robertson, W. S. Burns, C. M. Bain, J. C. Houston, D. Black, J. G. Mackenzie, P. Crichton, H. von Rucker, H. Broderick, G. Koff, W. M. Lay, A. Tadd, E. W. Clements, H. G. Wilson, G. D. Scott, G. S. Lindsay, A. E. O. Arbutnot, S. S. Freeman, Dr. Graham, S. Hardoon, H. S. Smart, W. M. Dowdall, J. P. Parker, W. B. Buyers, J. Douglas, J. Strang, J. Duxton and J. Rodgers.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Shanghai Times* from Newchong, "The Chinese are dying in great numbers here of a strange disease. Their heads swell up enormously till the patients die. Nobody knows what the maldy is."

## "MINNESOTA" RECORD RUN.

The following official report of the last homeward voyage of the Great Northern Co.'s *Minnesota* (with the Japanese Peace Plenipotentiary on board) is just to hand from Capt. J. H. Rinder, via:—

Departure Yokohama Lightship, 500 p.m., July 8th.

Daily runs ..... July 9, 272 Knots.  
10, 334  
11, 340  
12, 332  
13, 330  
14, 354  
15, 357  
16, 360  
17, 360  
18, 346  
19, 354

To port ..... 19, 137-4, 229 Knots.

Arrival, Port Townsend, 10.31 p.m., July 19th, 1905.

Passage 11 days, 25 hours.  
Daily average speed..... 353.61 knots.  
Hourly ..... 14.75

## THE PEACE QUESTION.

## JAPANESE PRESS OPINIONS.

Now that the opening of the peace conference is approaching the question of peace is absorbing the public attention more than ever, the more so owing to what are considered the rather indiscreet utterances attributed to M. Witte and also the superior tone adopted by the Russian journals.

Writing on this subject, the Nichi-Nichi says the tone of the Russian journals on the peace question is as superficial as it is grandiloquent and only serves to expose Russia's weak points and the display of ill-balanced rhetoric on the part of the Russian papers, however, are not surprising, considering that they are actuated by a desire to make out the best case possible for their country. But what is surprising is that Russian statesmen in responsible positions should give vent to expressions of a similar character. These have gone so far as to allege that Russia is not so much concerned about peace as Japan, for if the worst comes to the worst the Russians would simply evacuate North Manchuria to the "further north," leaving the Japanese in the lurch. Such an argument, the Tokyo Journal says, is not worth the paper on which it is printed. The withdrawal of the Russians further inland is actually what is desired by the Japanese, as in that case the latter would be enabled to carry out the occupation of Russian territory with less expenditure of life and treasure than would be the case by its forcible occupation. Russia, it should be distinctly understood, must abandon all hope of the restoration of territory thus occupied by Japan. One can hardly imagine, however, that the reckless course advocated by the Russian Press is seriously entertained by the responsible authorities in Russia.

There is no denying, continues the Nichi-Nichi, that Russian finance is in a deplorable plight. All available resources have been exhausted, the war chest is empty, and there seems no other course open than the issue of non-convertible notes. That France is in no mood to provide further funds for Russia for the continuance of the war is very clear from what the Paris correspondent of the Times has written on the subject. Since the fall of Port Arthur the financial credit of Russia abroad has become almost nil. After the failure of her loan in France, Russia had recourse to a domestic loan, which, though it was claimed as having been covered to twice the amount, appeared from the disclosures made by the Paris correspondent of the Financial Times, only to have reached, so far as public subscriptions are concerned, one-eighth of the amount required. However, the Russian Press may indulge in grand talk as to the prosecution of the campaign, it is an ill-concealed fact that the Muscovite finance is on the verge of bankruptcy. Russia may manage to temporarily by issuing non-convertible notes, but this would be to add more misery and distress to the already over-burdened people, and would be calculated to spread more discontent among them. In short, the allegations that the cessation of hostilities at this stage is more advantageous to Japan than to Russia is no more true than that the latter is capable of a continuation of the war, and the sooner Russia decides to bow to the inevitable the better it will be for her and her people.

The Tokyo Asahi questions the plenary powers of M. Witte. The tenor of some of the recent telegrams, says our contemporary, leads the people to doubt whether M. Witte is vested with full power for conducting the peace negotiations. This is discernible even in what purports to be the conversation of M. Witte himself. The two Chinese peace envoys who came to Hiroshima ten years ago to attempt to make peace were sent away as they were imperfectly vested with plenary power, and from what is reported it is not at all unlikely that history may repeat itself at the coming conference. Considering the circumstances under which the meeting of the representatives of the belligerent countries has been brought about, one can hardly imagine that Russia would take any action likely to reflect credit on her good faith and sincerity. At the same time it is doubtful if the Russian Government—a veritable hot-bed of conflicting opinions—has agreed to entrust all the responsibilities of the peace negotiations to a man who, whatever his reputation, has been behind the scenes until recently. All things considered, we shall not be surprised, concludes the Asahi, if we hear of the rupture of the negotiations at any moment. Should they prove abortive in consequence of the limited powers of the Russian envoy, Russia cannot shirk the responsibility of having abused the good faith of President Roosevelt as well as of Japan.

The Jiji Shimpo thinks that while the real attitude of the Russian Government as regards peace is almost an unknown quantity, the appointment of M. Witte, coming, as it did, after the resignation of men of less weight and less peaceful inclinations, may be taken as proof of an agreement in the policy of the Government. From the outset M. Witte has been regarded as an advocate of peace, and consequently his responsibility with regard to the war is not like that of Li Hung-chang who negotiated peace in the war of 1894-5. M. Witte could have declined the appointment if he chose. His acceptance therefore implies that he has confidence in his ability to successfully negotiate terms of settlement. He knows that the Russians, despite their blustering, at heart desire peace, and so do the Powers. And, under such circumstances, Japan will not insist on heavy terms, peace may be restored on lines acceptable to the Russians. M. Witte probably aims at using the influence obtained by the successful negotiation of peace toward accelerating the internal reform of his country. This, however, will prove a very hard task even for a man of his ability. Apart from the reform of internal administration which M. Witte may or may not contemplate if he counts on Japan's pliability in the matter of her claims

he will be greatly mistaken and the conference may in such case be productive of disastrous results.

Even the Kokumin, the Government organ, begins to entertain doubt as to the plenary power of M. Witte and the outcome of the peace conference. If the telegrams reaching Japan from abroad regarding peace contain any truth, says this journal, it seems useless to entertain much hope as to the result of the coming conference. From what is attributed to the utterances of the Tsar and M. Witte it would appear that Russia lacks the sincerity and earnestness essential to attain the object in view. If the report of the Daily Telegraph correspondent is to be believed, Mr. Witte's mission is merely in the nature of a "feeler." We are willing to assume, the Tokyo Journal continues, that such is not the intention of Russia, for if it is true, it is an inexcusable act on Russia's part and is tantamount to insulting Japan and President Roosevelt and deceiving the whole world. Even supposing M. Witte's powers are without flaw, it is still open to doubt whether Russia is really sincere in her desire for peace if we are to judge from the attitude of her statesmen and Press. What makes the prospect any thing but reassuring is that Russia seems to place herself in a false position, as if she were dictating terms to Japan instead of terms being dictated to her, and as if she regards the dispatch of a peace envoy to Washington as a favour toward Japan. If Russia is not yet awakened from the blind stubbornness which has characterised her doings throughout Japan, however unwilling, will be compelled to bring her to her senses by less peace



## GREAT BRITAIN AND JAPAN

ACCORDING to the *Manila Times*, Sixto Lopez the agitator, has again been deported from the shores of his fatherland to the hospitable Chinese coast, and the expense of his passage is born by a patient government.



## MACAO EARTHQUAKES.

## NINE HOURS' CONTINUOUS SHOCKS.

PEOPLE AFFRIGHTED LIVE IN THE AVENIDA ALL NIGHT.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao during the past night has passed through one of the most exciting experiences in the recent history of the Colony. From nine o'clock last night until six o'clock this morning earthquakes shook the city. Two shocks were so severe that the houses were distinctly felt to shiver. The people have lived in the open since the first tremors were felt, and the greatest alarm prevailed.

In the early part of this week the Chinese seers prophesied that Macao was doomed, and suggested that those who could afford it should leave the Colony until the 15th was past. The eclipse was considered to be a certain indication that these prognostications were right, but there was the primary difficulty of securing the property of the "fortune" prove wrong. People in Macao went to bed—those at least who even pretended to disbelieve the warnings—the prophets—with considerable fear and trembling.

About nine o'clock a sharp earthquake shock was felt. It seemed as if the prophesies were correct, and the people, already flustered, made up their minds that if they remained in their houses the worst might befall them. At 9.30 p.m. a prolonged disturbance occurred, with the result that the people, frightened and distraught, ran into the streets.

Apparently few had gone to bed at that hour. Men, women and children, principally Chinese, crowded into the open. They were ready dressed for untoward events. Each succeeding minute meant a slight tremor, and the common people, thoroughly terrified, and remembering the warnings of their leaders, felt that the end of the world was at hand. With one accord they made tracks for the Avenida—the new public gardens—which is clear from obstructions and buildings.

While the Chinese workers were in this state of alarm, the educated classes of the Chinese and Portuguese were quietly making arrangements to leave their houses in order that they might encounter the danger in the open air. Children were taken out of the houses, and ready for immediate departure from the houses; and the scene on some of the principal streets showed a most heterogeneous gathering assembled. The walk to the Avenida resembled a rice-metting more than anything else. Nearly everybody who could leave his property followed the trail to the gardens. The sensible inhabitants of Macao, while they were infected by the common alarm, were prepared to evacuate their houses at a moment's notice. All this time the earth was trembling with renewed shocks, although none of these was of a severe character.

Shortly after midnight a long, quivering movement of the ground heralded the worst earthquake of the night. It may have been that the highly-strung nerves of the people gave additional significance to the shock, but of this all are agreed. It was the worst yet experienced since the series of seismic disturbances began. Naturally the crowd on the Avenida, subject to every passing thought-wave, reached the height of its fear, but the convulsion passed, to be succeeded, however, by minor tremblings which by no means served to allay the excitement.

In private houses, which swayed with the quaking, there was alarm and a futile attempt to maintain peace. Had there been a vessel leaving Macao at that time for any port in the world she would have been crammed to her utmost capacity. People talked about "escaping to Hongkong" instead of proceeding thither. Not a soul slept in Macao last night. The crowd in the gardens, becoming accustomed to the unusual tremors, wandered back to their homes; and as an evidence of the fear inspired by the strange disturbance, not recorded by any acts of theft or burglary took place while the people were congregated on the Avenida.

At dawn this morning, all those who could afford to leave their goods in safe hands were to be found on the pier awaiting the departure of the vessels for Hongkong. Each steamer that left Macao was crowded with passengers. "If the Chinese-merchants of Macao," said one traveller, "had found means to safeguard their property during their absence there would scarcely have been sufficient on boats even in Hongkong to carry the people away from Macao."

The quiverings ceased shortly after dawn, but the greatest excitement and alarm still prevail.

## ANOTHER SHOCK EXPERIENCED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Macao was visited on Saturday night by another earthquake which proved to be one of the most severe experienced since these seismic disturbances began. The shock passed over the Colony about 8.35 p.m. and it is reported that a good deal of damage was done to the lighter structures in the city. Several mattresses were thrown down, and for a time great alarm prevailed among the people. The night was calm and cool, and from the knowledge gained in the previous earthquake shocks it was believed that a repetition of Friday's convulsions was at hand. Fortunately, this idea proved to be erroneous, the night passing without further incident of an untoward character.

The Government of Macao feeling that in the event of another series of heavy shocks the goal might become insecure, paraded a troop of soldiers under whose escort the prisoners marched to Monte Forte. The soldiers were armed with loaded rifles and fixed bayonets and the sight of the unfortunate prisoners walking through the city aroused considerable interest. It is stated that the walls of the goal have been cracked by the earthquakes, and that some parts are in danger of toppling.

On Saturday night, a large number of the people, following the example of Friday, left their houses and took up their stand in the Avenida, where they believed themselves to be safe from falling buildings. H.E. the Governor slept in a mattress in the open, and provided similar accommodation for his family. While many remained at their post throughout the five-long night, the majority believing that no more shocks need be expected returned to their homes. An uneasy feeling prevailed, however, and it is safe to say that few slept in peace. There is no doubt that the inhabitants of the Portuguese colony are anything but comfortable. Those who can leave have done so, and it was noticeable that the steamers which left Hongkong for the sister settlement on Saturday and Sunday were but sparsely occupied by passengers. However, as the shock which was felt at Macao on Saturday night, also

disturbed Hongkong and Kowloon at almost the same hour as it passed over Macao the idea that safety was to be found in Hongkong has been dissipated.

On Sunday, Macao presented a very dreary appearance totally unlike its usual festive and lively character. The morning services at the churches were attended by large and devout congregations, while the services in the forenoon and afternoon were also well attended. Among the Chinese there was a good deal of cracking and squibs fired off with the object of frightening the evil genius at work under the earth, and considering that no further shocks were felt during Sunday the efforts of the exorcists may be described as completely successful. The gambling houses were open as usual, but they were hardly so well patronised as on ordinary occasions.

As an evidence of the distrust which prevails among all classes, it may be observed that the Hongkong excursion boats to Macao were almost empty in the first class side, while the second and third class saloons had the merest scattering of trippers. One of the biggest steamers on the run had only ten first-class passengers on Saturday, while on Sunday a dozen Europeans was considered to be a big bunch.

As previously stated, His Excellency the Governor of Macao has sent to Hongkong for a seismograph by which the shocks will be recorded, but it has not yet been received at Macao, and residents are only able to judge as to the severity of the visitation by their own sensations. No news has been obtained regarding the condition of affairs at the hot springs of Yung Mak. Had there been any marked indication that the earthquakes had affected the springs, it is highly probable that the news would have been known in Macao before this time. Yung Mak is only about 20 miles away by land, and 40 miles by water, so that it is a little over four hours' journey by steam launch from Macao.

With regard to the earthquake which was experienced in Hongkong on Saturday night, it is understood that the worst effects were felt in the vicinity of Queen's Road. In the upper part of the city, the sensation was comparatively slight, but along the water front, the ground quivered and trembled in a most uncanny fashion. The residents in the Hotels, especially those living in the upper stories, could feel the ground shaking, while houses seemed to sway. One gentleman stated that he was sitting in his room at the time and the shock threw him off his chair on to the floor. It is reported that the roof of a building in the Bellios Terrace fell on Friday night in consequence of the trembling, but nobody was injured.

## INTERESTING WEDDING.

MARRIAGE OF MR. F. RALPH.

Many people in Hongkong, and especially those in any way associated with Queen's College, will be interested in the following report taken from a "outhport paper of the 8th ult.—On Wednesday last a most interesting ceremony took place in the quiet old Parish Church of Upholland on the occasion of the marriage of Miss May Witter, the second daughter of Mr. Thomas Witter, D.C., with Mr. F. Ralph, F.C.S., and Civil Engineer, (Queen's College, Hongkong). The marriage took place at a quarter-past two in the afternoon. The clergy officiating were the Rev. F. G. Wills (vicar of Upholland) and the Rev. E. Richards (vicar of Munningham, Bradford, Yorks.), assisted by the Rev. H. Howlands (curate of Upholland). The weather was all that could be desired, and the pealing of the old church bells floating merrily on the gentle summer breeze echoed the feelings of the hearts of the friends and crowds of neighbours who had flocked to witness the happy event from all the district round. On arrival at the church the bride, accompanied by her father, was met by her bridesmaids, Miss Annie and Lilian Witter (sisters of the bride), Misses A. and L. Ralphs (sisters of the bridegroom), and Misses Nellie Witter, Dorothy Witter, Doris Pickering and Margaret Pearce. The marriage procession entered the church, and the beautiful strains of the "Grand Occasional March" played on the organ by Mr. R. Bibby, of Walton-le-Dale, an old and intimate friend of the bride's father. On arrival at the altar the bride was met by the bridegroom and his best man, Mr. A. Higson, of Southport. The church was tastefully decorated with flowers for the occasion. The bride, who looked charming, was arrayed in cream satin, trimmed with old Spanish lace. Her veil was of Brussels net, and she wore a wreath of orange blossoms. The four chief bridesmaids, Misses A. and L. Witter and A. L. Ralphs, wore white embroidered muslin robes over silk, and white crinolines had trimmed with Valenciennes lace and hydrangeas, and carried bouquets of hydrangeas. The altar, as presents from the bridegroom, gold Chinese cash, brooches. The four bridesmaids, Misses Nellie Witter, Dorothy Witter, Doris Pickering and Margaret Pearce, also wore white embroidered muslin frocks and white crinolines had trimmed with Valenciennes lace and hydrangeas, and carried bouquets of lily of the valley and forget-me-nots, which they distributed amongst the guests during the signing of the register. These little bridesmaids also wore gold crosses, the gifts of the bridegroom. As the bridal party left the church the wedding bells again rang out merrily, and the organ pealed forth the strains of Mendelssohn's beautiful "Wedding March."

Afterwards Mr. and Mrs. Witter held a reception at their residence, "Ayrefield House," a marquee having been erected on the tennis court for the occasion, where the guests, some in number, sat down to dejeuner a la fourchette while the Wrightington Prize Band, which was in attendance, discoursed appropriate selections.

The toast of the day was proposed by the bride's father, and responded to by the Bridegroom. The toast of "The Bridesmaids" was very happily proposed by Mr. W. E. Houghton, of Bolton, and responded to by Mr. A. Higson. The "Host and Hostess" was proposed in very felicitous terms by Mr. Frederick Cooper, of Bolton, and suitably responded to by Mr. Witter on behalf of Mrs. Witter and himself.

The bridal party then assembled on the lawn, and were photographed. Afterwards the whole of the guests were grouped in a very pleasing manner, and photographed. The happy party, amidst shouts of cheering, for North Wales, where they are spending a few days prior to leaving England on a leisurely journey to Hongkong. The journey to the Far East will be taken via Switzerland and Venice. The bride travelled in an embroidered petty-coloured gown with hat to match. The gifts of the bride to the bridegroom was a double gold watch chain and seal, and the gifts of the bridegroom to the bride were two sapphires and gold brooches, gold bangle, locket, and marriage ring set with topaz and pearls. The gifts of the bride and bridegroom were, to the bride's mother, pearl and ruby brooch, and to the bride's father a gold double Albert.

From the list of presents received by the bride and bridegroom we notice the following:—Mr. E. R. Bellios, C.M.G., and Mrs. Bellios, Hongkong and London; antique pearl and emerald ring; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Woodcock,

Hongkong and London; silver-mounted ivory paper knife; Messrs. Hong-King-kam, Hung Kwok-lung, Ho Shui-Kwong, and Ho Shai-lung, Hongkong and London; Mable dining-room clock, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. Dealy, Hongkong; silver grape scissors; Mr. Li Po-Loong, Hongkong; Roll of silk (embossed hand woven); and Mrs. A. J. May, Hongkong and London; Mother of pearl and silver bon-bon dishes.

## BARON VON KRIEGLSTEIN, DON QUIXOTE OF JOURNALISM.

TILTED AT SAGHALIEN WITH VISIONS OF A BIG CARGO OF WAR COPS.

That long, low, rakish craft the *Cacilia*, jolly rover of the journalistic seas and loup-garou of belligerent waters, has run her race. Broken-backed on the rocks of Cape Kataoka she lies, her master, the Baron von Krieglstein, is somewhere in the Primorsky, madly racing for the scene of war at Harbin and her captain and officers are in Yokohama. No more will this woe-the-wisp that changes flags in a minute and paints herself gray in a night haunt the good people of China's ports and cause nervous newspapermen to reel out reams of "copy" on her secret adventures. No longer will Baron von Krieglstein, the dauntless Don Quixote of the correspondents' field, plough the waves in search of phantom fleets and set Shanghai agog with wild rumors of conspiracy. One of the picturesque by-products of the war is no more.

Captain Paul Reimers of the *Cacilia*, First Officer Selzer, Second Officer Anderson, and Chief Engineer Schmitz arrived in Yokohama late Wednesday night and quartered themselves at a hotel pending their return to Shanghai, whence they shipped on the *Hwang-chang*, renamed *Cacilia*, last May for adventures second only to those of the "Thousand and One Nights." To an *Advertiser* man Captain Reimers recounted the tale of the *Cacilia's* last cruise.

"After they fought the battle of the Japan Sea without us," said the Captain with a shrug of his shoulder, "we sailed up to Kamschatka. Why? Oh, we needed a little recreation; went up there to shoot bears and foxes. There are many bears and foxes in Kamschatka."

"Well, we stayed a week in Kamschatka, shooting bears and foxes as I said, and on June 19 we left the port of Petropavlovsk on the south-eastern coast of the peninsula. The Baron wanted to go to Nikolaevsk, on the east coast of the Maritime Province, you know. Captain Queen Elizabeth we encountered a field of pack ice which forced us to return, looking for a harbour in which to take refuge. Until the ice floe should be carried away. We discovered that harbours marked on the chart were so shallow that no passage into them could be had. After steaming about for a considerable time and being greatly in need of water for the ship, we shaped our course south along the west coast of Saghalien, hunting for a suitable place to take in water."

"The morning of June 27, the fog which we had encountered frequently again having closed around the *Cacilia*, we struck a rock."

"Numbers 1 and 2 holds immediately filled and we knew that if we got floundered the steamer would sink. There was nothing to do but give up the ship. So we took everything movable to shore, a bleak, uninhabited place of rocks and forests, and there built three shelters of logs where we could store our goods. Then we determined to go by open boat around Cape Patience into Patience Bay, where according to our charts an ocean telegraph was situated at a town called Tichmennou. With these two boats manned by our Chinese crew and commanded by myself, the second officer—and of course the Baron—we made 18 miles in three days, arriving at Tichmennou without incident."

"There we spent six days, it taking all that time to send five telegrams to Shanghai and receive answers. We telegraphed for assistance, of course, and it seemed that the German Minister at Tokio, apprised of our plight, asked the Japanese Department of the Navy to come to our rescue. On July 10 the Japanese converted cruiser—commanded by Admiral—arrived at the mouth of the river. A heavy storm prevailed for three days. We tried twice to reach the cruiser but our boats were nearly capsized by the heavy seas. On the third day the warship left. We were in despair until on July 23, when the weather cleared, the Japanese cruiser returned and we were taken on board. We were politely received and courteously treated."

"We earnestly requested the captain of the ship to put us back to the place where we had stranded, but the Japanese captain refused. He would be endangering his ship. He consented, however, to land us on the south coast of Cape Patience, whence we travelled over land to the place where the *Cacilia* was stranded; we were accompanied by men and officers from the warship. After removing all our baggage and ship's instruments, which we had stored in the temporary shelter on shore, we left the *Cacilia* to her fate there on the jagged rocks and returned to the Japanese warship, which brought us to Otaru on July 26. There the Governor paid us a visit of sympathy and after thanking the officers of the Japanese warship, we left that place for Yokohama."

"But where is the Baron?" was asked of Captain Reimers.

"Ach, the Baron! We must not forget him," replied the Captain with a smile. "The Baron von Krieglstein believes that you cannot get much war by sea. We were away down by Hongkong when the battle of the Japan Sea was fought. The Baron left us after the third day at Tichmennou and made his way to Alexanderovsk on the mainland. Thence he hoped to get to Nikolaevsk and thence overland to Harbin. He will probably get there in time. The Baron usually gets where he wants to."

"Did the Baron leave the *Cacilia* or buy it?" was asked of Captain Reimers by the interviewer, who recalled the mooted questions raised in Shanghai.

"Baron von Krieglstein bought the *Cacilia* outright to be used as a despatch boat for the Berlin Lokal Anzeiger, which paper he represents," replied Captain Reimers.

An extraordinary accident occurred last Thursday at Tientsin, where the *ricksha* collicie seems to be just as wild and uncontrolled, a creature as his confederate in Shanghai. A coolie was sitting in his vehicle on the Bund in a northern port, just as coolies slumber in their "rickshaws" on our own Bund here, when the steamer *Angling* was drawing up alongside her berth. The noise of the vessel's whistle aroused the sleeping man, who sprang to his feet, seized the shafts of the *ricksha*, and, still in the manner of the Shanghai coolie, charged wildly across the Bund. He never paused to think of where he was, but intent only on securing a fare from somewhere or other, dashed to the water's edge and right away, ricksha and all, into the River Peiho. He seems to have been asleep and been drowned, for though we are told that the accident was witnessed by a great many people, including those on board the *Angling*, no mention is made of the unfortunate man having been rescued from the river.—*China Gazette*.

## THE CHINESE COMMERCIAL UNION.

AND AMERICAN BOYCOTT.

There has been a great deal of misconception and, therefore, many wrong impressions arising from reports which have appeared in connection with the proposed meeting which was to have been held on Saturday last by the Chinese Commercial Union in Hongkong. With a view of ascertaining the exact facts with reference to the question we have approached one of the leading and, certainly, one of the most influential members of the Chinese community from whom we have elicited the following information.

On Tuesday of last week Mr. Fung Wa Chun, chairman of the Chinese Commercial Union, together with three well-known and influential members of the Chinese community, conferred with Mr. H. E. Block, C.C., in regard to the attitude which the Chinese commercial class in the Colony may assume with reference to the movement originated in Shanghai for the boycott of American goods by reason of the new American Chinese Exclusion Treaty. He instructed to draft a letter to Government asking for permission from His Excellency the Governor to hold a "public meeting" of the Chinese in Hongkong, at the Chinese Commercial Union under section 51 of Ordinance No. 3 of 1888.

After the receipt of Counsel's opinion and the draft of the proposed letter to Government, a notice was inserted in the vernacular press convening a meeting of the members of the Union (not the public, as it is noted) for Saturday, the 12th inst., at noon, at which it was the intention of the members of the committee to bring forward a resolution to the effect that the chairman of the Union be instructed to formally apply to Government for the statutory permit to hold a meeting for the purpose of discussing the advisability or otherwise of adhesion to the boycott in accordance with a request that had been preferred from the original centre of the movement in Shanghai.

Before the appointed hour of the meeting on Saturday, to be precise at 12 o'clock noon, the Hon. Mr. J. A. Irving, the Registrar-General *pro tem*, summoned Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chai Pak, Mr. Ho Tai Sang (Ho Kong'ong), and Mr. Chan Kung Que to his office at Beaufortfield. While these gentlemen were in conference with the Protector of Chinese the Hon. Mr. T. Sercombe Smith, the Colonial Secretary, vice the Hon. Mr. F. H. May, absent on leave, made his appearance. It was evident that the intention of the hon. gentlemen's visit to the Registrar-General's office was for the purpose of declaring the Government's views of the proposed meeting for that afternoon; for Mr. Sercombe Smith proposed to inform the Chinese gentlemen present that the Hon. the Attorney General had advised the Government that the meeting called for that afternoon by the Committee of the Chinese Commercial Union could not be lawfully held, as the law officer of the Crown held the proposed meeting to be a "public meeting."

It should here be explained that the advertisement calling the meeting the term *Tung Yan*, which, literally translated, means "members" and not "the public," appears to have been misinterpreted so as to give it the latter significance. Hence arose the misconception which construed the meeting of the members of the Union for last Saturday afternoon to be a public meeting.

Before the Chinese gentlemen retired they were handed a written document, by the Registrar-General, prohibiting the holding of the proposed meeting that day, notwithstanding the fact that explanations were forthcoming to the effect that the meeting, which was proposed to be held in the strict sense of the term, but a meeting exclusively confined to the members of the Union. In spite of the declarations of these gentlemen the Colonial Secretary persisted in the view which the Government held and over-ruled the question in regard to the proposition for the meeting the same afternoon, although he held out the verbal consent that a private meeting might be held any time next week. Thereupon the representatives of the Chinese Commercial Union retired from the Registrar-General's sanctum.

At 3 p.m. on the 12th—the hour appointed for the meeting—there were from 200 to 300 members of the Chinese community assembled in the hall of the Union. An outside figure of the number present was 300, although we have seen it variously stated at 800 and upwards.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun, the chairman of the Union, forthwith took the chair, and proceeded to explain that Government had held that the meeting could not take place. He subsequently read a letter from the Registrar-General to this effect: "It is clear that even if such an intimation had not been served on Mr. Fung and his colleagues on the board of the Union, there could have been no intention on the part of the committee to proceed with the discussion of any question under the published notice since there were many present who were not entitled to be there inasmuch as they were not members of the Union."

Soon after the reading of the official announcement the mass present proceeded to cheer at and revile Mr. Fung for the statement he had just made. Voices were heard and statements made derogatory to the character of the gentleman in the chair for refusing to proceed with the meeting which was not in his power to hold.

Public sympathy must be with Mr. Fung since the perfectly constitutional attitude which he had taken in the matter, aided by the counsel of his colleagues, was such as to place him quite within the letter as well as the spirit of the law. As a matter of fact, no meeting for the discussion of any question at all was held on Saturday last; all reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

On the following day, 13 Sunday, slanderous placards were posted throughout the city containing vituperations aimed at Mr. Fung Wa Chun, and anonymous letters were received by him, one of which threatened his life. But the value of these libellous publications can be appreciated when it is stated that well-informed, intelligent, and respected members of the Chinese community denounced the anonymous authors and disclaimed any responsibility for statements worthy only of the lowest of the rabble crowd.

The meeting of the Committee of the Chinese Commercial Union was duly held yesterday forenoon with the result as reported in our issue of the same evening.

## SITUATION AT CANTON.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 14th August.

It is still uncertain what the outcome of the attempted boycott will be. The agitators are still at work. It is reported that the date for the beginning of the boycott has been fixed for the 15th of the eighth moon, but it seems to be difficult to get the merchants to commit themselves. Several merchants have refused to join the movement, and efforts are being made to bring these into line. Agents have

been sent in many of the cities in the country about Canton to work up the merchants to join the movement. The success attending these efforts has not been encouraging. Chan Tsin, a large business centre fifteen miles south west from Canton, refused to take any part in the boycott. Chan Tsin buys goods direct from Hongkong. The merchants of Tai Leung, the capital of the Shun Tak district, say the boycott does not concern them and they will not join the movement. A small placard has been put up in Canton calling attention of the merchants that American "globe-trotters" buy a great many goods and a large quantity of grass cloth, silk and embroidery are sent to California. The merchants asked "How will the Chinese like it if Americans refuse to buy these goods?" It seems now as if Canton has the making for spilling of this boycott. And yet Canton is the part of the empire most interested. Unless Canton can be brought into line quickly the chances for success are small. It should be said that the leaders of this movement are confident of success. The delay only means that plans for a complete boycott are not yet ready. When full preparation has been made and the doubters have been won over the boycott will be effective. It would certainly be unfortunate to let the matter drop now. The Chinese have right on their side. They have much to gain and little to lose. A determined stand now will gain not only a better treaty but gain for the Chinese a higher measure of respect from other nations. It will also give the Chinese a better idea of their power. Every well-wisher of China must wish the Chinese success in this movement.

## THE BOYCOTT IN SANGKOK.

At Bangkok on the 2nd inst. a further large meeting of Chinese was held to give adherence to the American boycott. The meeting was very representative, including many well-known and influential townsmen. Swatow people were in force.

A number of speakers addressed the gathering which enthusiastically supported them. Those present were earnestly enjoined to have nothing whatever to do with Americans or anything American, and resolutions to the following effect were passed unanimously:—

(1) That all Chinese present refuse to deal with American firms, or in American goods, until the abolition of the exclusion law; and (2) that all colonies shall be warned not to assist in unloading American oil, and merchants will refuse to deal in it if loaded.

This latter resolution had special reference to a big shipment of American oil now on its way to Bangkok, says the local *Times*.

The resolutions were at once wired to the Chinese Government, to the viceroy of Kwangtung and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

The boycott seems now to be more or less in force, and is being taken perhaps more seriously than was at first expected, remarks the *Bangkok Times* of the 3rd inst. Chinese have in some cases given notice that they must sever their present connections with Americans, and there seems to be some expectation that domestic servants will be ordered to leave American households. The last seems certainly unnecessary, from any rational standpoint.

## AT YOKOHAMA.

Tokio, 8th August.

The boycott by the Chinese at Yokohama affects five categories: steamship companies, banks, insurance offices, mercantile houses, and their employees. The boycott of the first three is resolved on; it is in abeyance as to the two latter, pending the receipt of a documentary guarantee from Shanghai that the exchange of American money is not included in the prohibitions.

The Americans here are arranging to combat the monopoly of tailoring now held by the Chinese in Yokohama.

Some of the members of the American Asiatic Association are proposing to make strong representations to the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and the California Board of Trade.

The papers here deplore strong measures as premature, according to the well-defined rule in international dealings.—*N. C. D. News*.

## A WARNING.

The *Universal Gazette* published in its leading article a warning to its readers that although Chinese are within their rights to inaugurate a boycott on American goods as a means of showing the spirit of the nation to outsiders there must be a limit, and it fears that the decision to forbid the purchase or sale of American goods that have already been contracted for will do a great deal of harm to the Chinese; on the other hand, it will not hurt the Americans in the least for the present. In other words, it has been estimated by well-known business men that there are not less than forty and fifty million taels' worth of goods of all kinds that were contracted for by Chinese merchants prior to the 15th of July last from the United States, which according to previous decision must be taken delivery of as the goods arrived in China. This huge amount must therefore—if the decision not to purchase or sell be carried out—be, as it were, "shelved" (to use the Chinese expression) and what will then be the result to the pockets of dealers in American goods and the Chinese at large by the locking-up, even for a short time, of these several tens of millions of taels, if the sale or purchase of the goods representing them, and for which ready cash has been paid, be prohibited? American merchants cannot lose on the transaction, for they have been paid, but what will Chinese do with the goods on their hands?

## AN IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION.

The following proclamation received in Shanghai from Chiao is printed in the *N. C. D. News*.

Chiao, warning the brevet second grade button, an expectant Taoist of Anhui province, and Chief Commissioner of the Wuhu Bureau of Commerce, issues the following proclamation for the information of all concerned:—

On the 13th of July I received a dispatch from the Excellency the Governor, stating that the Walwupu having received telegrams from Chinese merchants of various ports stating that they had inaugurated a boycott on American goods as a means of protesting against the unjust clauses of the New Exclusion Treaty, and requesting the Walwupu not to sign the new Treaty as it stood, the Walwupu had responded that the draft of the Treaty had been drawn up by Minister Liang Ching in Washington, who sent the draft to the American Foreign Office, but that it had not yet been settled upon. Furthermore, the U. S. Minister Rockhill, who had arrived in Peking, had in a conference with the Walwupu regarding the new Treaty, spoken in a friendly and amiable manner, nor was there any indication of coercing our Government to sign the draft of the new Treaty as it stood. Moreover, the said U. S. Minister had also signified his willingness to telegraph to his Government to change for the better any of the objectionable clauses in the proposed new Treaty. It is, however, feared that the Chinese merchants in question may have acted in a moment of impulse, although it is recognised that the step they have taken is unanimously pro-

posing the boycotting of American goods and manufactures either through the columns of the *Yue*, by Express, was inspired by just anger at the treatment of their fellow-countrymen entering the United States. There is cause for apprehension, however, that evil characters may take the opportunity to create disturbances and influence the ignorant masses to break the peace. In view of this, therefore, the Walwupu states that it is most important that steps be taken to exhort everyone to be patient and quietly await the result of the said Chiao's deliberations on the subject. His Excellency the Governor, having sent a reply by telegram to the Walwupu, now instructs the Bureau of Commerce to issue this proclamation to inform all concerned that as the new treaty still being deliberated upon by the Walwupu and that nothing definite has as yet been decided, all gentry, merchants and literati are exhorted to wait patiently for the instructions of the Walwupu and cast away all doubts and suspicions, and they are also further asked to exhort the labouring classes and common people amongst them to await the result of the deliberations of the Walwupu in the same manner, and refrain from listening to the evil influences of the rowdy element, and thereby avoid creating disturbances which will only end to their own detriment. Let all respectfully obey. An important proclamation.

31st year of Kuang Hsu, 28th day of the 6th moon (30th July, 1905).

## AN OPEN LETTER.

On the 12th inst. our editor morning contemporary at Shanghai referred to an open letter printed in the vernacular press of the northern port, from Taoist Tseng Shao-ching, the Chairman of the Committee on the American Boycott there. The gist of the letter, says the *North China*, was that he had been secretly warned by several friends that certain persons were taking measures to "spoil him" at all costs, regardless of expense or method, either by moving the high official of the provincial Government to interfere, or by coercing the Imperial Government with threats, or by the engagement of some assassin or assassins to quietly remove the author of the letter from the land of the living. Again, other friends have further worried him that his secret enemies are working up the fears of the Consular Body by declaring that this union and bringing together of the Chinese nation, unless crushed with the strong hand, will certainly work harm to the future interests of Foreign Powers in China, and foreigners may bid farewell to any thought of living from henceforth, in peace in this country. These warnings were received by Tseng Tso-tai on the 8th inst. On the following day two persons, hitherto unknown to Mr. Tseng, called on him, and upon being asked to state the object of their visit gave him practically the same warning, adding besides in graphic terms the plan by which it was proposed "to put Mr. Tseng out of the way."

It must, however, be known, in justice to himself, remarks the author of this open letter, that he was not present at the mass meeting of the declaration made on the 12th inst. by Mr. Ma Siang-peh—which there has been a disposition to saddle him with—in which it was proposed to refuse taking up all contracts for goods that had not been notified for shipment to China at the United States Customs by a certain date. The true fact of the case, his unknown visitors declared, was that the astonishing resolution, as published in the newspapers, was part of a scheme of Mr. Tseng's secret enemies to victimise him and to bring discredit on the national movement in the eyes of the world. Mr. Ma Siang-peh was somehow persuaded to make the declaration as a motion before the meeting, and he unwittingly fell into the trap, that had been thus diabolically prepared. In view of all this Mr. Tseng was exhorted by his unknown visitors to keep away from the nonce from Shanghai so as to avoid being made a certain victim by his enemies. Of course, as a patriot and a gentleman, Mr. Tseng refused point blank to entertain even a thought of such an idea, and declares that he is ready to meet with calm and fortitude any fate that may be destined for him as the author and leader of the boycott. He then tells his readers the way how he headed the movement, which was as follows:—

As early as the 10th of May last there was a meeting of merchants and gentry in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to consider the method of protesting against the unjust provisions of the proposed Chinese Exclusion Treaty, and during the discussion which ensued it was resolved that the most effective way was to stop using goods of American manufacture. This resolution being enthusiastically accepted, without a single dissentient, the next step to be considered was as to the wording of the circular telegram which was to be dispatched to the Chambers of Commerce, merchant associations, and prominent guilds of the various treaty ports and principal inland cities of the Empire, notifying them of the decision arrived at by the members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in Shanghai to obtain better treatment in the future for the exempt classes, labourers, and handicraftsmen entering the United States, and asking the co-operation of their fellow-merchants and gentry throughout the Empire. Then came the crucial test of the stamina of those present. His Excellency Yang, Chief Representative of the Shanghai in Kiangsu, who was at the meeting, told those present that the proper and the best way to obtain credence of the bona fides of the proposed national movement was that the telegrams should bear the signatures of some well-known names. Many of those present showed embarrassment, apparently, because none was willing to put his name heading the telegrams. Thereupon Mr. Tseng stood up and declared his willingness to head the signatures of the others and assume the responsibility, if no one else in the room cared to do so, as the proposed movement was one for the good and benefit of the public, and as public men it was the duty of every one present to do what he could for the advantage and welfare of such public. "When I made this declaration," says the writer of the open letter, "my words were received with a great clapping of hands and shouts of approval from those present, and this was how I came to head this grand national movement for which I am ready to stake my life if need be." The letter finally closes with a statement that if his enemies wish to do him any bodily harm he will tell them exactly at what hours and where he may be found each day by them, viz.—Before 9 a.m. at his own residence (after that hour and until noon, at the Huashang Company's office, when he returns home for fifteen between 2 and 3 p.m., he goes out to make calls on his friends; at 4 p.m., he goes to the Silk Guild, and at 5 p.m., he is at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

The Shanghai Chinese are carrying on a vigorous campaign against the smoldering of American brands of cigarettes. Posters are surreptitiously put up all over the Settlements warning Chinese against them and portraying grotesque representations of men with dogs' heads, etc., the result of persisting in using them. The police are doing their best to stop this practice, but it is obvious that it is very easy for an enthusiast to put up placards when no police are in the vicinity.

In an editorial dealing with the communication received from the Hon. W. W. Rockhill respecting any breach of the 1905











| SHARE QUOTATIONS.   |         |          |   |                        |  |  |   |  |  |
|---|---------|----------|---|------------------------|--|--|---|--|--|
| Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5. |         |          |   |                        |  |  |   |  |  |
| NO. OF<br>SHARES.   | VALUE.  | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.  |                        | LAST DIVIDEND.   | ACCRUING<br>RETURN AT<br>NEAREST<br>QUOTATION. | CLOSING<br>QUOTATIONS.                      |  |  |
|   |         |          | RESERVE.  | AT WORKING<br>ACCOUNT. |  |  |   |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$125   | \$125    | \$1,000,000<br>\$8,000,000<br>\$250,000   | \$1,493,408            | Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of £1 @ ex-<br>change 1/11-9/16=\$25.46 for second<br>half-year 1904 | 5 %  | \$91 1/2 sales<br>London, 90<br>\$38 buyers |  |  |
| 90,925  | £7      | £5       | \$200,000   | \$41,768               | \$2 (London 3/6) for 1903  |  |   |  |  |
| 10,000  | \$250   | \$50     | \$1,400,000<br>\$1,739  | \$150,494              | \$17 for 1903  | 5 1/2 %  | \$330 buyers                                |  |  |
| 24,000  | \$83.33 | \$25     | \$500,000<br>\$151,002<br>\$352,166<br>\$371,445  | Nil.                   | \$4 1/2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 6 %  | \$36 buyers                                 |  |  |
| 10,000  | £15     | £5       | Tls. 200,000  | Tls. 217,419           | Interim of 7/6 1904  | 8 %  | Tls. 8 1/2                                  |  |  |
| 10,000  | \$250   | \$100    | \$1,850,000<br>£20,000<br>\$17,749<br>\$893,110<br>\$846,773<br>\$700,000<br>\$37,794                     | \$2,078,097            | \$35 for 1903  | 4 1/2 %  | \$750 sales                                 |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$100   | \$60     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
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| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.                   | \$2 for year ended 30.6.1904   | 5 1/2 %  | \$35  |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$50    | \$50     | \$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999                                     | 18' 4"                 | \$1 for first half-year 1905   | 7 1/2 %  | \$26 ex div. b.                             |  |  |
| 80,000  | \$15    | \$15     | \$1,000,000<br>\$218,093<br>\$2,241   | \$486,484              | \$12 and 5 1/2 special dividend for 1903   | 8 1/2 %  | \$17 1/2                                    |  |  |
| 20,000  | \$100   | \$20     | \$1,200,505   | \$339,047              | \$6 dividend & \$1 bonus for 1903  | 8 1/2 %  | \$84 sales                                  |  |  |
| 8,000   | \$250   | \$50     | \$5,000<br>\$185,000<br>\$85,430<br>\$250,000<br>\$600,000<br>\$145,376<br>£120,000<br>£241,150<br>£2,999 | \$8,832                | \$1 for 1904   | 5 %  | \$20 sellers                                |  |  |
| 30,000  | \$25    | \$25     | \$185,430   | Nil.</                 |  |  |   |  |  |